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State Library

DAILY COURIER.

LOUISVILLE:

FRIDAY MORNING..............AUGUST 30.

☞ **For the Latest Telegraph Dispatches, River and Steamboat News, Commercial Matters, &c., see Fourth Page.**

NOTICE.

Hereafter we will not receive the *old* postage stamps for subscriptions. The *new* stamps may be sent when in sums not exceeding one dollar.

NOTICE.

Subscribers on the route below Eleventh st. are cautioned not to pay any moneys to the late carrier, A. J. Clarkson. All arrearages and current subscriptions must be paid to Richard Bobett, who now serves the route.

The Courier at Nashville.

MESSRS. GREEN & CO., are the *sole* and *exclusive* agents of the COURIER at Nashville. They will deliver it to regular subscribers and supply it to dealers and news-boys. dtf.

Southern Rights Meeting To-night at Concert Hall.

HON. BEN. P. CISSELL will address the citizens of Louisville to-night at the hall of the Southern Rights Club, on Fifth street, between Market and Jefferson.

Mr. CISSELL is one of the most eloquent and fearless advocates of Southern Rights in the State, and we trust that everybody will turn out to greet him.

Come one! Come all!

Southern Rights Meeting in Boone County.

There will be a Southern Rights meeting at Burlington, Boone county, on Monday next, September 2d. Hon. C. S. Morehead, Hon. J. W. Stevenson, and other distinguished speakers, have been invited, and are expected to attend and address the meeting.

Barbecue in Owen County.

The citizens of Owen county, favorable to Southern Rights, propose to give a GRAND BARBECUE, at the Fair Grounds, near NEW LIBERTY, on the 5TH OF SEPTEMBER. Prominent speakers have been invited to attend and address the people.

Mass Meeting and Pic-Nic.

There will be a peace and anti-war Pic-Nic and Mass Meeting near Richmond, Kentucky, on Friday, August 30, 1861. Distinguished speakers will be in attendance and address the meeting.

☞ The Executive and Sub-Committees appointed by the Southern Rights Club are requested to meet at Concert Hall, this morning at 9 o'clock.

☞ We understand the Shelby County Fair is passing off very pleasantly. The rings are nearly all filled with the finest stock, and the amphi-theatre is crowded daily with beautiful women and gallant men. On Monday, there was a good deal of excitement, owing to the fact that there were several noted trotting stallions on the ground to contend for the speed premium on the half-mile time track. But two, however, came to the post: Iron Duke, owned by Gerrard & Hare, of Woodford county, and Edward Everett, owned by J. B. Parks, of this county. The Duke made two trials—time, 2.50½, 2.51. Everett made but one trial, in 2.45, and of course was declared the winner. The Jefferson county boys were highly elated at the result. The fair closes to-day.

FRESH OYSTERS.—If there has been any fear among our oyster customers as to the supplies during the coming season, it affords us pleasure to dispel it. They may now get ready for the onslaught. Our friends BRADOS & SCHULTZ, on Main, below Third, south side, who have justly earned for themselves a reputation second to none, for keeping the very best, inform us that they are now, and will continue during the season, in daily receipt of those very fine brands of fresh Baltimore can oysters, of which they have for years been the agents. We deem it useless to attempt any praise of the "bivalves" that our friends offer to a discriminating public. They are too well and favorably known. We are satisfied their old customers only need a notice of their arrival to be on hand, and we bespeak for them new ones, who are in search of the real simon pure, to make a note of this, that they may know where to find them.

THEATER.—This evening the benefit of Mrs. Welsh Edwards, the charming comedienne, takes place at the theater, and from the acknowledged claims of the beautiful beneficiary, as well as the unusually strong bill of attractions, a great house is anticipated. Although the fair lady has not been engaged here during the regular season, and many of our citizens, owing to the extremely hot weather, have not visited the theater lately, yet the few opportunities she has had of displaying her talents have been so well improved that she ranks as one of the Louisville prime favorites.—Mr. J. M. Dawson, the comedian, appears in a comic character in the much talked of drama, "Republicans of Brest." All the members of the company are in the cast, besides numerous volunteers, including Mr. Wood Benson, who will sing his comic song, "Think of your head in the morning."

If Mrs. Edwards has a benefit commensurate with her merits the house will be filled to repletion.

☞ To day we publish another letter from the pen of Dr. Robert Hunter, who is now on a professional visit to Louisville. The Doctor explains his views clearly and forcibly, and in such practical language as to render them intelligible to all. The prevalence and fatality of diseases of the throat and lungs give the deepest interest to every scientific or rational improvement in their treatment. And the great success which has attended Dr. Hunter's labors in this important field of medical practice is amply attested throughout this continent. We trust his present visit to Louisville will prove beneficial in the restoration to health of many of our suffering fellow-citizens.

☞ Mr. C. C. Spencer requests us to say that, in addition to his furniture sale this morning, at his auction rooms, as advertised, he will also sell a prescription stock of medicines, a dray, work mule and lead harness.

☞ Several wagons were seized near Munfordsville by the Home Guard, Wednesday, on the supposition that they were full of contraband.

Brigadier Gen. Rousseau Speaks.

The following is an extract from a speech of Gen. Rousseau at Camp Joe Holt, on the occasion of having a flag presented to the regiment by a lot of *Union* men of this city. If we read the General aright, he here calls the aforesaid "Union" men the "MEANEST OF ALL TRAITORS, TOO COWARDLY TO COME OUT," &c.:

* * * * * * * *

And, Sir, accursed will be the memory of those who, in the death struggle of the nation for existence, opposed them in the holy work. The man, North or South, who sets himself in opposition to the Administration, quibbling about the *policy* of the Government in this great struggle against the politicians for existence itself, is a miscreant and traitor at heart. Listen not to his false and hypocritical *whine* for the Union: he is the meanest of all traitors, because too cowardly to come out in open treason. Again, sir, we thank you and the gentlemen with you, and the loyal citizens of Louisville generally, for their beautiful banner, "The Stars and Stripes," you have this day presented to us. In these days it is not safe to promise much. All we can say is, we will do the best we can, to honor those who gave it. I trust it will never trail in the dust, and I believe the brave men to whom I now deliver it will bear it aloft while life shall last.

☞ Our readers will recollect that under the head of a "strange statement," a letter from Louisville basely misrepresenting Mr. Jos. Hewett, gained almost universal publicity in the Northern press. The Louisville Journal also gave it ventilation, but we have not yet seen its correction of the slander. The following refutation we find in a late number of the New Orleans Picayune, a dignified, high toned paper, from which the Journal certainly might copy:

We received from Mr. Norton the following note, which "adds confirmation strong" to the card of Hewitt & Co., published in the Journal of Commerce, and conclusively proves that the allegations in the so-called Louisville letter are utterly false:

Eds. Pic.—I arrived this morning from the coast, after several days absence, and for the first time meet with the "statement" attributed to my partner, Jas. Hewitt, by the correspondent of a New York paper, in a letter dated Louisville, August 8. From beginning to end, the said statement is utterly false. On the 21 of August I parted with Mr. Hewitt at Richmond, where he was awaiting the arrival of a son, who commands a company in M. Marigny's regiment, (10th Louisiana) and urging the War Department to order to Virginia a regiment of Kentuckians, then encamped in Texas, near Clarksville, of which another of his sons is Major. After we parted he visited Manassas to see his third son, who is Lieutenant, commanding a company in Harry Hays' regiment (7th Louisiana). From thence he returned to Montgomery Springs, Virginia, where he arrived on the 8th—the date of said lying letter—and where he still was on the 10th.

Yours, M. O. H. N.

Our object in calling attention to this "invention of the enemy" is not the defense of Mr. Hewitt. He, a true Southern Rights man, needs none. We simply desire to show "that no measures are too base for these Abolitionist demons to adopt."

THANKS.—To the excellent lady of Dr. J. Graves, living in Jefferson county, a few miles from the city, we are indebted for a basket of delicious peaches, and a beautiful bouquet sent us yesterday.

☞ The Cincinnati Enquirer says three hundred more men went to Western Virginia on the Eunice.

☞ Monday, August 5th, 1861, S. Barker & Co., 317 Fourth street, Louisville, Ky., will offer at very low prices 1,000 pieces of domestic goods, of all grades, bleached and brown, from ¾ to 3 yards wide. Also their whole stock of dress goods at greatly reduced prices.

Five hundred pieces of linen goods and house keeping articles very low.

Three hundred pieces of white goods consisting of plain, plaid and striped cambrics, jaconets, Swiss and book muslins, ladies' and gents' linen handkerchiefs, embroidery, and laces.

Also 1,000 doz. hosiery of all kinds and sizes.

Also carpets, and oil cloths, cheap.

Persons visiting the city will find a full stock of goods at low prices.

au 5—d tf. S. BARKER & CO.

WOLF & DURRINGER'S COLT'S CARTRIDGES.—We are now manufacturing the above cartridges for all sizes of Colt's pistols. Call and see them. We also keep Smith & Wesson's cartridges, at wholesale.

WOLF & DURRINGER,
july6 tf Corner of Fifth and Market.

☞ The best photographs of Beauregard Davis and Lee, are at Elrod's, No. 409 Main street. aug27 dtf

Speakership of the Senate.

Editors Louisville Courier: Suggestions have recently been made in the public journals, touching the fitness of sundry persons for the office of Speaker of the Senate. Great importance is attached to this post, because its incumbent would become Governor of the State, should that officer, "by death, resignation, or otherwise," vacate his office. The "otherwise" in the present instance, refers of course to his impeachment. I do not regard the Governor's death, resignation, or impeachment, as at all *probable*, but still, the election of a Speaker for the Senate will be of vital importance, as indicating the policy of that body in the tremendous peril of our State. The issue, if it ever has been, is no longer Union or disunion, but neutrality or civil war, and the parties in the Senate will be, the one for making Kentucky an active Federal auxiliary in this war, and the other for a *firm* and *positive* neutrality. If the Speaker be elected of the former party, it will indicate the purpose of the Senate to wrench Kentucky from the chosen position of her people, and prostitute her power for the coercion of her Southern sisters. This act will be the signal for preparation throughout the State, and the subsequent sitting of the Legislature may be amid the battle's din and the mutual slaughter of brethren. It cannot be that all, or a majority of those elected as Union men, favor this result, and if not, they should recognize the new issue, and determine it in their first act. I have written this, to ask that you present this subject in your more favorable manner to the public. Senators have doubtless anticipated the suggestion. If so, it is better.

Very respectfully, S. B. V.
HENDERSON, Aug. 26.

☞ The Cincinnati Enquirer has the following, by which it will be seen that the Cincinnatians begin to think that the war is advancing on them:

DEFENSE OF THE CITY.—It will be seen by the report of the proceedings in Council last night, which will be found more than usually interesting, that measures for placing the city in a position to resist invasion were unanimously adopted, and a committee will start to confer with the Governor this morning. General McClellan is also to be consulted, and there appears to be an earnestness in the movement which promises speedy action.

It will also be seen that a resolution presented by Mr. Eggleston, requesting the Governor to immediately order the drafting of 50,000 men for the defense of the State, was unanimously adopted.

THINGS AT LEXINGTON.

LETTER FROM A LEXINGTONIAN BOUND FOR DIXIE.

Farewell to Poor Kentucky—Louisville Courier—Barbecue at Lexington—Unionists Change Tactics—Legislature to Control Union Camps—Bogus Letter to Cincinnati Gazette—Correction—Commissioners.

[Correspondence of the Louisville Courier.]

ABOARD LEX. & LOUISVILLE TRAIN,
August 29, 1861.

Editors Louisville Courier: The familiar cry of "all aboard" resounds through the train, the signal whistle screams out its cruel warning of departure, the bell rings out its caution against danger, slowly the wheels begin to roll and rumble at first, then faster and faster, till they whirl along with a velocity invisible, and I am fairly started to the land of Dixie, that Utopia of true government, freedom and righteous adherence to justice. But before I bid farewell to Kentucky, although with but hat for writing desk and snubbed pencil to match it, I thought I would, as I jog along, scribble off a few lines to one of the best friends Kentucky has—the staunch and courageous COURIER. For, as I leave this once good old State, my thoughts naturally center around that paper, which is one of the last lingering hopes of her rescue.—Deep shadows, now, and peril hang over Kentucky, but one of the brightest lights that dispels that gloom and discloses a passway from that peril, is the Louisville Courier. And when far away in that Southern land of light and security, I am rudely reminded of Kentucky's approaching doom and darkness, I can with pride point to one remaining beam, at least, that flickers out upon the face of the lost and sinking State.

Farewell, Kentucky—my native land, good night! Ah, too truely—*night—night—night!* What dreadful evils that night may bring upon her, God only knows. I fear, though, that like the sick man, wallowing upon his dismal couch of disease and death, she will count the long tedious hours as they roll slowly by, and wish that *morning would come.* Such feelings as these are sad, sad indeed, and lacerating to the breast of every true Kentuckian. That his noble mother state must be brought so low! Despair though only nerves the heart to braver deeds. And despair long ago taught the lesson that "those who would be free themselves must strike the blow." May Kentucky be spared from being a theatre to re-illustrate this obvious and ancient truth. But she is in jeopardy of ruin, and she must not be suffered to waste and rot. Freemen will save her. And it is peculiarly gratifying that the last day I spent upon her soil conclusively demonstrated even by a local circumstance, that a struggle would be made for her before she crumbles, and that there are yet left upon her broad and maternal bosom, thousands of chivalrous and stalwart sons ready before they yield her, to re-enact the desperate deeds that in days of yore entitled her to the claim of glory, and lent her name the prestige that has so far advanced her indignity, prosperity and celebrity.

Such hopeful sensations, I say, were aroused yesterday in attendance at the anti-war, anti-tax, Southern Rights barbecue and mass meeting, in the suburbs of Lexington. A scene peculiarly calculated to stimulate the hearts of patriots, revive their hopes, alleviate despondency, and encourage the prospect that Kentucky would vindicate her honor, unsuccored and alone, or if overpowered, would gravitate towards the focus of Southern independence, gather under the protecting shield and auspices of the South, and take her place among the glorious satellites that revolve around the rising sun of the young Confederacy, to partake their dangers and share their triumphant glory. There were gathered the solid yeomanry and manly stability of this and the adjacent counties. Men who know the best interests of Kentucky, and "knowing, dare maintain them." There, too, were the serious faces, absorbed attention, earnest and low-muttered words, loud and exultant shouts, all unmistakable signs of a deep and unaltering resolve to resist every advance of tyranny to the last crimson drop. Need I say that the bold and fearless speakers reflected in language, action and admonition, the undaunted spirit of their hearers. They favored peace, compromise and neutrality. If that could not be had, they counseled their fellow countrymen to rally to arms, and not to be driven, like dogs and aliens, from their own homes and country. Their advice was to circulate for signatures, petitions to the Legislature, praying for peace and composure. If these are unheeded, three weeks must bring on a crisis, not of their own asking or seeking, but contrary to their utmost entreaties. Other mass meetings of the same kind are being held all over the State, and to-morrow there will be a tremendous one at Richmond. My great regret is that I cannot be there to participate.

I might, to fill out this brief letter, tell you of many things of interest that I have heard, and sights I have seen, in the last few days, but as my convenience for writing is mean, and as correspondents in such times as these should be cursory, I will only revert to two or three items.

Since the murmurs of the people have swollen to such an audible voice against the proceedings of the Lincoln leaders in this State, co operating with the Government in abolishing the neutrality of Kentucky, and endeavoring to involve her in the war by establishing Lincoln encampments in the State, it is believed and reported that another artifice is to be practiced to stifle this righteous cry against perfidy and injustice. The change in tactics is simply a delusion and a paltry trick to wrap the chains tighter around the people. Lincoln is to deputize the Legislature to act for him in regard to the Union encampments; in other words, under the guise of the free acts of their own Legislature the people of Kentucky are to be enslaved. But it is mockery to say it is free action. Who will say that, if they accept this offer, they do not do it as slaves to the despot's will—as submissive tools to execute more effectually and securely what the Government itself could not do? Who will say that, if they disband these obnoxious encampments, the Government will not replace them with a ten fold force and even station a band of Federal soldiers to supervise and control the Legislature itself? The Legislature knows that; hence it will submit to dictation. Under the semblance then of this free agency, they will not only permit the pestilential dens of ruffians to remain, but will, under command from Washington, establish more of them at convenient distances along our whole Southern border, to enforce the blockade and carry out the other atrocious and oppressive measures of the Government. After that is done, that last feature on the long string of indignities, the passport system, will be effectually introduced.

After all escape is thus entirely precluded to the Southern States, an oath of allegiance, it is thought, will be administered to all who are unfortunate enough to be left in the pale of the State, and to cap the huge pyramid of monstrous abuses, whoever refuses thus, under duress, to falsify his heart and sentiments—if he be rich, his all will be confiscated; if he be poor, his liberty will be manacled and he will rot in a dungeon. But can these things be, can they be? If men do not awake from their lethargy, and cut loose from the coil that is gathering its vile and loathsome folds around them, they will certainly sleep the sad sleep of death. The Union party has lived and fed its festering body on corruption and deception, until it knows no laws of right. And is there left any doubt that it will continue to thrive on its adversaries' honesty? The Union party of Kentucky is more contemptible than the radical Abolitionists of the North. For they add duplicity and treachery to Abolition selfishness and brutality. Therefore, true Kentuckians, be ready to meet them at every evasion of truth and every abandonment of positions, as well as in every paltry and desecrable deed. Repose no faith in them, for they are faithless—but demand, *demand* respect for your rights, and convince them that you will not be trampled in the dust. They are led on like blind sheep at the behest of the Louisville Journal, and whoever follows the doctrines of that paper, follows a false prophet. As Roger Hanson says: "Such has been its power, that it could stop, at pleasure, the eyes and ears of all its adherents. And when the Journal tells us many truths as it has falsehoods it will be the oldest institution in the world, and not only I, but everybody else, will pardon it for all its great sins."

But in thus speaking of the duplicity of Unionists I have stretched this letter too long already, and I must close. So I will revert to first principles, as I began, and, in conclusion, will heave a sigh for Kentucky's fallen state, and "wish I was in Dixie," (though I wish Kentucky was there a good deal more).

Before closing I will just add that if I am not obstructed by Lincoln's proclamation from getting into the Southern Confederacy, (I would despise the humiliation of begging a passport) I will endeavor occasionally to transmit you a few lines of intelligence; that is, if like me in going, my letters in coming, can run the gauntlet of Blair's letter-searchers. Like that fellow in Lexington, who wrote the other day to the Cincinnati Gazette about his "prowlings" in the Southern Confederacy, and about the "Grand Rebel's Scheme." I hope sometimes to myself to entertain you with a brief account of affairs there. But I hope you will never have a correspondent so completely to *sell you* as the Gazette was sold. The author of the Gazette's communication never saw nor set foot in the Confederate States; and that letter is now circulating from one cowardly Northern sheet to another, as a reliable statement of a terrible Southern project to annihilate the whole North at one fell swoop. That is but a sample of the impositions daily practiced through the press upon the Northern multitudes. L. W.

P. S. I neglected to correct a statement in my letter the other day from Lexington, to the Courier. Upon a report extensively circulated and credited on the streets of Lexington, added to the precedent of Camp Robinson, I thought I could plausibly state that a similar encampment would soon be stationed near that city. Happily such, however, is not the case; and no one is surely more gratified or delighted than I am that it is not so, and none would more willingly contradict it, so as to let his countrymen know they are one remove farther than I thought from despotism and bondage.

The Washington Commissioners returned to Lexington, yesterday. They bear *sealed* dispatches, it is is said, from the Government. What their nature is no one can tell. Many men wonder that Lincoln was polite enough to respond anything. The Confederate Commissioner has not yet arrived. I suppose that in the event of conflicting reports from the two Governments it will be the signal for actual and speedy hostilities between Tennessee and Kentucky. L. W.

[From the N. Y. Day-Book.]

Freedom of the Press.

* * * * *

But it would seem that these men were determined to drive the people of the North into rebellion. Their tears lend a thousand rumors to their imaginations. They imagine "traitors" among us, and one paper even speculates on a "rising" in this city! Well, God knows how soon the Republicans may drive the people mad, but one thing we are sure of, there will never be any trouble in this city unless the Republicans provoke it. It is a fixed rule in all governments, that as you bind down the people you provoke insurrections and disorders, and as you give latitude and freedom, you have peace and safety. Austria has an insurrection every six weeks; Italy, before Garibaldi gave the people freedom, was a volcano continually belching forth fire and smoke, and so it is the world over. It is human nature.

All that the opponents of the administration ask is the simple right to differ with it as to policy. If their arguments against Mr. Lincoln's plan of restoring the Union are to be met by mobs and martial-law, the people will not be slow to conclude that it must be a very bad cause that cannot vindicate itself in the arena of discussion. If editors—having nearly all the leading papers, with a great proportion of the talent of the press on their side—cannot successfully vindicate the policy of the Government, then indeed must it be sadly deficient in statesmanship. If these papers break the laws, or if their editors commit overt acts of treason, why deal with them accordingly, but if their offense be for opinion's sake, don't add hypocrisy to persecution.

The freedom of the press is something over which Congress nor the President has any control. No power, upon this subject, was delegated in the Constitution of the United States to any department of the Federal Government. Mr. Jefferson, in the Kentucky resolutions which we quote, shows this. The Constitution is also just as explicit as language can make it. Mr. Lincoln might, with just as much right, dictate to ministers of the Gospel what sentiments they should preach, as to us what we shall write. If certain opinions are treasonable they are treasonable anywhere, and the clergyman who preaches the glorious Gospel of peace, may, ere long, find his calling gone.

It is evident, however, these attacks upon the press proceed from the basest and most fiendish motives. The present affords evil disposed people an opportunity to gratify some long-cherished revenge—to wreak their cowardly spite which, under other circumstances, they would be compelled to smother. These men hang like fiends around all social convulsions of this kind, and take a malicious pleasure in producing all the disorder they can. The more the merrier for them. Nothing is too "satanic" for their delight—nothing too hellish for their pleasure.

Let the freedom of the press be interfered with, however, and no one can answer for the consequences. New York is a slumbering earthquake. Already the mutterings of an angry storm have been heard. The great social problem that has met mankind at every turn—the eternal hostility between capital and labor—is yet unsolved. It is never wise to turn a simple opponent into a deadly enemy. But attack the freedom of the press, and thousands will cry for revenge, sooner or later, who would never have thought of it before. It is an easy matter to start a revolution, but a difficult one to stop it.

Letter from Hancock County—Barbecue in Daviess County.

HANCOCK CO., KY., Aug. 23d, 1861.

Editors Louisville Courier: To day, at Campbell's school house, in this county, near the Daviess county line, some twelve hundred to fifteen hundred persons attended a grand barbecue. The dinner was most sumptuous and excellent, and reflected much credit upon the neighborhood. After the multitude had satisfied the inner man, the Hon. G. W. Triplett, of Daviess, was called to the speaker's stand. Mr. T., always ready upon such occasions, excelled himself, and made an off-hand speech of great force and telling effect. His whole soul and heart are enlisted in the noble cause of Southern Rights and Southern independence. He spoke as becomes a patriot, without fear, and without restraint, and when he declared it his fixed purpose to resist the collection of Lincoln's war tax, even at the point of the bayonet, the plaudits of the indorsing multitude made the very welkin ring. His whole speech was most heartily indorsed by all who heard him, except some three or four individuals who call themselves Union men, but have Lincoln guns in their possession.

Camden Riley, Esq., of Daviess, and George Smith and Wm. Sterrett, Esqs., of Hancock, were called upon, and responded in speeches which did them great credit, and which were received with favor and great applause.

The brass band, from Cloverport, contributed much to the enjoyment of all, free of charge, and "Dixie" made the heavens ring. HANCOCK.

☞ The following little episode of the drama is taken from the Cincinnati Gazette of yesterday. It tells of the whereabouts of Wise, has a touch of Union sentiment, and says Rosecrans, Tyler & Co., can take care of themselves, &c.:

THE CAPTURE OF CAPT. SPRAGUE BY THE REBELS IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

The Rev. Mr. Brown, Chaplain of the Seventh Ohio Regiment, furnishes the Cleveland Herald with the following particulars of the capture of Capt. Sprague, of Huron, Ohio, by the rebels under Wise, in Western Virginia. The correspondent writes:

Capt. Sprague left us last Sunday at noon for his home in Huron, on a short furlough, accompanied by two dragoons and the regular mail messenger, Jimmy Fletcher. At Big Birch they suddenly found themselves confronted by 150 of Wise's cavalry. Jimmy Fletcher was shot because he would not surrender; Capt. Sprague and one of the dragoons were taken prisoners; and the other dragoon, jumping from his horse and taking to the woods, escaped. Had the man, close by whose house this occurred, and who claims to be a strong Union man, given word of it immediately—we were then only eighteen miles distant—we could easily have intercepted them, re-captured the Captain, and killed or captured the whole band. But it was twenty-four hours after before the word reached us. Immediately two companies of infantry—one of them the Captain's own, in command of that determined, manly fellow, Lieutenant Wilcox—and one company of dragoons started in pursuit. But though they went at "double quick," they reached the ferry over Gauley river two hours too late. And as the river was very high and rising rapidly, and the ferry-boat was on the other side, there the pursuit necessarily ended.

We were a sad regiment when the men returned, and we saw it to be a certain thing that Captain Sprague was out of our reach and on the way to Richmond, for not only was he one of our very best officers, but a gentleman also and beloved by all. His wife and family—he has two sisters, he told me just as he was starting, living in Cleveland—have our warmest sympathies in this calamity. We have no fears for his life, but think of the captivity before him at such a time as this! The Rebels evidently are emboldened and made audacious by the disaster at Manassas. And, from sources we cannot question, we learn that Lee certainly and Wise probably, with perhaps 7,000 men, are on their way back to attack us or harrass us. We do not fear them, however. Gen. Cox is secure at Gauley Bridge. Col. Tyler can hold this point against many times his numbers. Col. Smith can in like manner hold Sutton, and Gen. Rosecrans is supposed to be able to take care of himself in the North. But if you should hear of some fighting done by some of us shortly, you need not be surprised. And if it shall be the fortune of the Seventh to be "counted in," I think I can assure you the men will give a good account of themselves. There is a growing enthusiasm among both officers and men in drilling, discipline, and good order and morals.

Connecticut.

The following resolutions received the vote of every Democratic Senator in the late Legislature. Had the spirit of them been complied with, we should to-day have had an unbroken Union, peace, prosperity, and happiness, instead of war, bankruptcy silent workshops, desolated homes, and dismal prospects for the future:

WHEREAS, It is feared that a permanent dissolution of this Union will be the result of the present unhappy state of public affairs, and whereas, we are utterly opposed to such dissolution, and in favor of such measures as are best calculated to maintain the Union unbroken. And whereas, we believe a peaceful settlement of the difficulties now existing would be most likely to accomplish the result we so much desire, and to this end we are willing, so far as is in our power, to remove all just cause of complaint, and recommend the adoption of such measures as will permanently secure to the Southern States their just and constitutional rights in the Union. Therefore,

Resolved, That the fugitive slave law ought to be executed in good faith, and that all laws of the States designed to hinder or impede it, ought to be repealed.

Resolved, That the rights of the Southern States in regard to slave property, as adjudicated by the Supreme Court of the United States, ought to be guaranteed against the action of the Federal Government in States and Territories, by an adequate declaratory Constitutional provision.

Resolved, That although Congress has no power to establish the Missouri Compromise line, yet as a peace measure, it may, and ought to be, done by a Constitutional amendment, extending it to the Pacific.

Resolved, As the opinion of this general assembly, that the people of the United States are competent for self-government, and that to sacrifice a hundred thousand lives and five hundred millions of dollars, and the material interests of the country for a century, to arrive at the settlement of the African slave question, is impeachment of their competency, and a most fatal blow to the cause of human liberty.

Resolved, That we are utterly opposed to any interference with the institution of slavery in the slaveholding States.

[For the Louisville Courier.]

To the Merchants of Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 28.

Editors Louisville Courier: Having just returned from Southern Kentucky, I wish to inform the merchants of our city of some *facts*. On my way up the boat landed at Evansville to put off some tobacco. While there, several Kentucky merchants (passengers) were invited to buy goods of various kinds, including coffee, bacon, starch, soap, dry goods, &c., and were assured, to *my personal* knowledge, that permits would be granted without a word on their part. And knowing it is very difficult to get permits here, those gentlemen bought goods there, and did get them shipped to various towns, as low down as Smithland. A wholesale dealer of Evansville assured me that there was no doubt he and any others could forward any goods from that city, and were doing so daily. The Samuel Orr (the boat that was seized recently) had on board $20,000 worth of goods, sold by Evansville for Paducah and other Kentucky towns. There is immense quantities of tobacco constantly going to Evansville from Kentucky, and the proceeds being returned in merchandise. Are our merchants content with this state of things?

"KENTUCKY."

[Correspondence Louisville Courier.]

Insurrectionary Idea.

Editors Louisville Courier: In your mornings issue you copy from the Cincinnati Daily Press an article headed "The Insurrectionary Idea—The New York Independent." I think it would be well, in immediate connection with the publication of this article, to remind the people of Kentucky that the Independent is rewarded for the advocacy of these atrocious measures by being selected as one of the two papers of New York State which do the Government printing.

When Kentuckians remember that papers, whose columns teem with expressions of hostility to the South as intense and devilish as those found in the Independent, are supported by taxes to be earned by the sweat of their brows, and that papers breathing sentiments of friendship for the South and advocating peace, like the Daily News, Day Book, and Freeman's Journal, are forbidden transit through the mails, is it not the bitterest of irony to tell them that the Lincoln Administration are their friends, or that they are capable of being actuated by sentiments of patriotism, love of Union, or a desire to do justice to the South?

ONE WHO "ASKS FOR INFORMATION."

☞ *Louisville Gold Pen Manufactory Main Street, four doors below Third.*

[For the Louisville Courier.]

SOUTHERN WAR SONG.

To horse! to horse! our standard flies,
The bugles sound the call;
An alien navy stems our seas—
The voice of battle's on the breeze,
Arouse, ye, one and all!

From beauteous Southern homes we come,
A band of brothers true—
Resolved to fight for liberty,
And live or perish with our flag—
The noble red and blue.

Though lamely crouch to Northern frown,
Kentucky's tardy train;
Though invaded soil, Maryland mourns;
Though brave Missouri vainly spurns,
And foaming gnaws the chain.

Oh! had they marked the avenging call
Their brethren's insults gave,
Disunion ne'er their ranks had mown,
Nor patriot valor desperate grown,
Sought freedom in the grave!

Shall we, too, bend the stubborn head,
In freedom's temple born—
Dress our pale cheek in timid smiles,
To hail a master in our house,
Or brook a victor's scorn?

No! though destruction o'er the land
Come pouring as a flood:
The sun that sees our falling day,
Shall mark our sabre's deadly sway,
And set that night in blood!

For gold let Northern legions fight,
Or plunder's bloody gain;
Unbribed, unbought, our swords we draw,
To guard our homes, to fence our law,
Nor shall their edge be vain.

And now that breath of Northern gale
Has fanned the stars and bars,
And footstep of invader rude,
With rapine foul, and red with blood,
Us rights and liberty debars.

Then farewell home, and farewell friends,
Adieu each tender tie,
Resolved we mingle in the tide,
Where charging squadrons furious ride,
To conquer or to die.

To horse, to horse, the sabres gleam;
High sounds our bugle call,
Combined by honor's sacred tie,
Our word is rights and liberty.
March forward, one and all!

N. P. W.

LOUISVILLE, August 25th, 1861.

☞ The Lincoln party, the subjugators, not content with plunging the country into civil war, and prostrating trade, have resorted to the cowardly subterfuges of a more miserable despotism. Added to the infamy of suppressing the press, and imprisoning free people, they flood the country with false reports, as well as lying dispatches. The following is from the Saint Joseph, Mo., Gazette:

Desperation.

What varied fortunes may yet be in store for the contending parties to the present wretched war, time and fate can alone disclose. But of the fortunes of the past up to the present, we have an opinion, clear and distinct, which is, that the fortunes of the war is to the present date at least, not only with the armies of the Confederates, but that the Federal authorities are most clearly driven to desperation.

The retreat from Great Bethel leaving 1,000 men on the ground is claimed as a victory.

The defeat, rout and flight from Bull's Run leaving 10,000 behind is claimed as a victory.

The splendid "backward movement" and its consequences at Vienna, leaving 200 men behind is not admitted to have been a defeat.

The grand stampede of the "Flying Dutchman" from Carthage, is claimed as a victory, although the farmers and others varied 140 of his men.

The great defeat and loss of 1,500 men killed and as many more wounded and prisoners at Springfield the other day, is claimed as a victory. These last battles having been fought in our own State, we are enabled to judge with considerable accuracy, of the extent to which the Federals falsify the facts.

But the affair at Springfield is of more recent date and the facts more immediately in the reach of every one.

For eight days before the battle we learned that Gen. Lyon had 15,000 men. The Government papers repeated this over and over again, at St. Louis, and said his force was ample to defy any force that could be brought against him, and, moreover, that Gen. Fremont had a large reserve force at St. Louis, but did not deem reinforcement to Gen. Lyon's army necessary.

The battle was fought. What's the story now? Why, that Gen. Lyon had but one-fourth the force of the enemy. Then, why attack him with so small a force? Again, that the Federals gained the victory. Then why retreat, leaving your dead upon the field, your cannon, your small arms, your prisoners and your wounded in the hands of the Confederates. Why publish a *garbled edition of Gen. Price's report* of the battle, and circulate it in handbills throughout the country, wherein the main *facts are suppressed and garbled* so as to make the number of the Federal forces killed 500 instead of 1,500, as he there stated? A number of this garbled extra, without date or signature, is in our possession. Do not these facts indicate desperation.

[For the Louisville Courier.]

Notes of a Traveler—The North Divided—The Odious Tax—The Unchristian War.

LOUISVILLE, KY., August 22, 1861.

Editors Louisville Courier: It is often asserted by Republican journals that the North is a unit in favor of the war against the South. Nothing can be farther from the truth. I have recently traveled over most of Indiana, Illinois and Iowa, and every place I have been I find some opposed to it, and in some places large majorities against it; and those States are suffering as much from the stagnation of trade as the South possibly can. They are calling it Lincoln's war, and swear they won't pay the tax. Some of their prominent men are making speeches against the war, and if it lasts much longer there will be revolution in those States, in places where, a few weeks ago, men dared not say anything against the war. They now openly denounce it in the same terms that Mr. Lincoln did the Mexican war, as being an unholy, unchristian, unjust Abolition war. Many of them say that if they have to fight they will fight for the South, and that they are in favor of letting the South go in peace. I saw one Democrat in Iowa who said he had six sons, and but one fool amongst them. He had volunteered and gone to Missouri, and he hoped that he might stop a Southern bullet.

Most of those in favor of the war say it is one against slavery, and they want it wiped out before they stop. But *they* take care to *stay at home*, and try to hire some poor Democrat to go; but, thank God, the Democrats are awaking to a sense of their duty, and are denouncing it (the war) in proper terms.

The fact is, Messrs. Editors, the Lincoln government will be forced to let the South go. The North is ruined now; corn is only worth seven cents per bushel in Iowa and Illinois and every thing else in proportion. I saw one steam mill in Illinois run with corn for fuel as being cheaper than wood and it will be impossible for the people to pay their taxes. Some of the Northern people think that they can rest secure at home from the horrors of this war, but I know that there is not a town or hamlet in the whole North but what will be visited with the sword and torch if this war goes on. I know what I say—and time only will verify my prediction.

Respectfully, &c.
T. G. NEWBILL.

Dr. Robert Hunter, of New York, On Consumption.

LETTER NO. IV.

To the Editor of the Courier:

However interesting medical theories in regard to Consumption may be to physicians themselves, the only matter of any real interest or importance to the public is involved in the question, *Is Consumption curable?* If not, *why* not? There must be some good and sufficient reason why this malady should form an exception to all other diseases. If it be curable, then by what means can cure be accomplished? I take it this is what the public desire to know, and what the physician should endeavor to explain. If I entertained the opinion, general in my profession, and almost universal among the people, that Consumption is beyond the skill of man to uproot, the task of explaining its treatment would indeed be easily accomplished. It would consist in a mere enumeration of the different remedies which have been found most effectual in *palliating* the distressing symptoms which characterize it—cough, pain, fever, perspirations, &c.—for it may truly be said of most physicians, that they have striven to devise the best means to *mask* the disease and make the patient comfortable, but the very worst to effect his recovery. But believing as I do that Consumption is *curable*, it becomes necessary to point out with accuracy what I mean by the term Consumption.

The term "Consumption" was originally applied to many diseases situated in different organs, and having no symptoms in common except the wasting or emaciation of the body. They were called *consumptions* because the body *consumed* away. This use of the term led to great confusion among writers, and it was soon found necessary to designate the kind of consumption meant by prefixing the name of the affected organ.

Laennec, the great discoverer of the Stethoscope, in the course of his extensive researches into the pathology of the lungs, found that small grandular bodies always exist in the lungs in genuine consumption. These bodies are called *tubercles;* and, since the time of Laennec, the term consumption has been restricted, and understood to apply to a disease of the lungs characterized by their presence. When, therefore, I speak of Consumption, I mean not only a disease of the lungs, but *tubercular* disease. I am particular that this should be understood; for the changes which these tubercles undergo produce the destruction of the lungs, and all that melancholy train of symptoms which mark the progress of Consumption, while their *seat*—the air tubes and cells of the lungs—indicates the treatment necessary for their removal.

The tubercles regulate the stage of the disease by the changes which they undergo. We say Consumption is in the *first stage* when the tubercles are small specks or points of a grayish color—half transparent. In this condition they resemble millet seed, and hence are called *miliary tubercles*. This tubercular matter is secreted from the blood. It is not only poured out into the air cells, and on the free surface of the mucous lining of the air tubes, but deposited in the delicate structures which go to make up the lungs. Whatever interferes with *decarbonization* of the blood will produce tubercles. They are always the product of a defective performance of the function of the lungs. *Catarrh* produces them by inducing and feeding irritation in the larynx and windpipe. *Irritation* in the larynx and windpipe is always followed by bronchitis. *Bronchitis* is always attended by the secretion of a *viscid mucous* or phlegm, which blocks up the air tubes, and prevents the admission of air. The moment the air is shut off from a cluster of air cells, those cells become the center of imperfect decarbonization, and sooner or later will become *tuberculous*. Here, then, you see a chain of irritation beginning in a simple catarrh, and ending in Consumption. It is not the irritation that produces the tubercles—for irritation in any other organ than the lungs would not be followed by their development—but it is the *obstruction* which the *viscid mucous* causes in the air tubes. The hawking up of this sticky kind of mucous may be the only symptom of consumption in the first stage. From this you will understand what a fatal mistake those make who wait for more serious symptoms to arise.

In the *second stage* of consumption the tubercles become much increased in size. In the first they were of the size of millet seed; they have now become of sizes varying from a small pea to a filbert. They have also undergone a change in color—from *pearl gray* to *yellow*. When taken from the lungs of persons who have died, and pressed between the fingers, they break down just like lumps of *old cheese*. These cheesy tubercles, from their size, increase the obstruction to the lungs, causing shortness of breath, and, generally, a considerable addition to the cough and expectoration.

The *last stage* of Consumption is caused by these cheesy tubercles becoming softened down into pus, and by their producing ulceration of the substance of the lungs. When the process of ulceration commences, we have all the worst symptoms inaugurated—hectic fever—night sweats—severe cough—expectorations of yellow matter—spitting of blood—loss of flesh and strength—and pleuritic pains.—These, by slow degrees, wear out the powers of life, and the patient sinks.

Here, then, you have an outline of that disease to which we apply the term "*Consumption.*"

My next letter will be on Chronic Consumption.

Your obedient servant,
ROBERT HUNTER, M. D.,
Louisville Hotel,
Louisville, Ky.

Aug. 29, 1861.

Bourbons Killed in Missouri Battles.

The Captain Halleck of the list of killed of the Missouri State forces, in General Price's official report of the battle near Springfield, Missouri, was Lloyd P. Halleck, born and raised in Bourbon county, and a brother of Mrs. Thurston, of the Bourbon House, in this place.

Two of his sons fought by his side, one of whom, Alonzo, near eighteen years of age, was also killed.

Capt. Halleck was Register of the Land Office at Palmyra, Mo., under Fillmore, and had held other positions of honor and credit.

Capt. H. leaves four orphan children, his wife (a daughter of the famous Reform preacher, Barton W. Stone) having died several years since.

Capt. H. was quietly attending to his private business, taking no part in public affairs, when he was compelled to flee his home and children by the Dutch and Yankee soldiers of Lincoln, who are *protecting* Missouri. After this he raised a company and joined Gen. Price's forces, and bravely lost his life in attempting to expel the Northern invaders and despoilers of homes that had been made by long years of toil and labor.

Capt H. was near fifty years of age, of splendid personal appearance and engaging manners. The friends of his youth in Bourbon and of his mature years in Missouri, will shed tears to his memory.

Lieutenant Northcutt, who Gen. Price says was killed in the first skirmish with the enemy, was also, we believe, from this county. Col. Holloway, of the State forces, who was killed near Independence, was born and raised in Bourbon.

We have not as yet heard of a single native Bourbon in Missouri engaged on the side of Lincoln.

There are doubtless many who were residents of this county who have been killed that we have not heard of. Col Richard Hanson Weightman, who Gen. Price so highly mentions for his bravery in this and other battles, and who "died just as the victorious shout of our army began to rise upon the air," was a cousin of Richard Hanson, of this place, and Roger Hanson, of Lexington. He was a native of Maryland, had been a member of Congress from New Mexico, &c.—[Paris Flag.

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LOUISVILLE.

FRIDAY MORNING............AUGUST 30.

The Popular Feeling.

During the greater part of the last three weeks we have been in the interior counties of the State; and in that time we have seen hundreds of our fellow-citizens, and conversed with them on the exciting topics on which the attention of the country is fixed, and in which all the people are interested.

And wherever we have been, and as far as our direct information extends, we are happy to be enabled to testify to a most gratifying and cheering change in the minds of the people.

By a systematic and determined and persistent plan of operations adopted and followed with the utmost vigor and sagacity by the leading friends of the Administration in this State, the masses of the people have been completely deceived as to their ultimate designs, and have thus been led to place unmerited confidence in political managers who have no regard for the honor of the State and none for the welfare of her inhabitants.

The people of Kentucky have, from their geographical position, and from and through the force of early teachings, been most loyal to the Constitution, and most devoted to the Union of the States; and it was natural that they should be the most hopeful of the preservation of the one, and the most anxious for the perpetuation of the other.

It was almost impossible for them to realize the "broken faith" and "bad fellowship" of the people and the States of the North; and when these were brought to their attention and forced upon their belief by the "inexorable logic" of facts, they still hoped, almost against hope, that the mad men who were warring against the Constitution, and so against the Union based on that compact, would be rescued from their infatuation, and made to return to their allegiance.

Fearing that civil war would follow a disruption of the Confederacy, and alarmed at the thought of the evils that would follow from their exposed situation in a conflict between the sections, they were disposed to bear many wrongs and patiently and long rather than consent to a resort to extreme measures in defense of their rights and liberties.

Taking advantage of this feeling, and these facts, artful demagogues have sought, and but too successfully, to divert their attention from the substance to the shadow, from the real issue upon which their hopes and safety depend to false and frivolous questions involving nothing, and by their unscrupulous management they have led a too confiding people from step to step and from point to point until it is claimed at home and abroad that the freemen of Kentucky have already passed under the yoke and forfeited to themselves and their children after them the God-given rights wrested from British tyranny by the valor of their fathers!

It is claimed that at the recent elections, and particularly at the last one, the people of this State have confessed their allegiance, not to the Constitution, which is every where disregarded and trampled upon by the Administration at Washington, but to LINCOLN and the revolutionary and despotic Government of which he is the nominal head—that they have proclaimed their devotion, not to the Union, which has ceased to exist and forever, but to those whose madness and folly and crimes separated the States; and the result of these elections is held to justify a violation of the position of neutrality assumed with the greatest unanimity by the people of the Commonwealth, and, more, to justify the past acts, and, by anticipation, the meditated crimes, of the President.

Our intercourse with leading men of all parties in the counties we have lately visited has convinced us that at last the people are becoming aroused—that at last the fuglemen for the Administration have reached a point at which they will be deserted by their deceived and outraged followers—that at last the arts and management, the tricks and falsehoods, the plans and conspiracies of those who are seeking to precipitate Kentucky into the arms of Black Republicanism and thrust her into the war waged against the right of the people of the Confederate States to govern themselves, will not avail to delude, cheat, and ruin an intelligent and brave people—that at last the public enemies who have rallied under the banner of LINCOLN and despotism against the peace, dignity, and honor of the Commonwealth, must abandon their atrocious and infamous plans to involve the State in a fratricidal contest against her own interest and safety, or be overwhelmed by an irresistible torrent of popular indignation.

No intelligent man can go among the people of the interior counties of Kentucky without coming to the conclusion reached by us, that, while they desire peace, and will maintain and abide in good faith by the neutrality for which they thought they were voting at the recent elections, their sympathies are with the South, they will vote to join the destiny of the State with the South whenever that question is put to them, and whenever compelled to fight either with the North or with the South they will rally under the banner of the latter.

Those who yet deny that the Union is dissolved, shutting their eyes to a fact which is spread all over every page of the records of the country for the last eight months, and so base their arguments and appeals on a falsehood too patent to be credited by the most ignorant, have their labors for their pains;—the people of the State will no longer listen to assertions which are so palpably false that it is an insult to their intelligence and good sense to make them:—*they are opposed to the war prosecuted by Lincoln; they are in favor of peace; they wish the State to remain neutral; they will not furnish men or money to abolish slavery and subjugate the South; and an attempt to force them from this position will certainly and inevitably result in at once putting Kentucky in the Southern Confederacy and joining her sons in its armies.*

Such is the temper of the public mind, and those who honestly seek information may convince themselves of the fact.

☞ It is boasted as a great deed that the wealthy North should lend its Government fifty million dollars at 7 3 10 per cent.—Why the Southern planters and farmers will readily advance that much in cotton and other produce, and *give* a large amount besides to their Government. The amount given will reduce the interest on the Confederate loan to nothing at all.

President Lincoln's Response to the Commissioners From Kentucky—Civil War Inevitable.

The Cincinnati Enquirer learns that the Commissioners sent by Governor MAGOFFIN to President LINCOLN, to request the observance of the neutrality of Kentucky, failed in their mission, the President declaring that "he would not respect the neutral position of Kentucky; but would march Federal troops into and through the State." This response was not altogether unexpected. It is, however, more explicit and straight-forward than we anticipated. We thought it by no means improbable that some arrangement would be effected by which the Union members of the Legislature would be empowered to decide what course of action should be pursued in regard to the encampment of Federal troops on Kentucky soil, as well as in regard to their movement across the soil of the State.

The response of the President to the Commissioners, in our opinion, renders civil war inevitable. The President has declared that he will not respect the neutrality of the State; he has deliberately determined that the State which gave him birth shall be crimsoned with fratricidal blood. Upon Abraham Lincoln will rest the fearful responsibility of inaugurating war in Kentucky. Not only will Lincoln not respect the neutrality of the State—not only will he not disband the encampment in Garrard county, but he will march troops through the State, and establish camps for military instruction at Louisville, Covington, and Frankfort. This is the response of Mr. Lincoln to the Commissioners appointed to request him to disband the Federal troops at Camp Dick Robinson and to respect the neutral position of Kentucky. It now becomes the people of Kentucky to unite as one man. All parties in the State are committed to the doctrine of neutrality. Let it be maintained at all hazards. If the people of the State will unite together; if they are true to themselves; if they are determined to maintain inviolate the neutrality and vindicate the honor of the State, Lincoln will be powerless to do us harm.

The people of Kentucky should at once prepare for war. The Governor should issue his Proclamation for at least fifty thousand men, and in less than thirty days the invaders will be driven from Kentucky soil.

Cheering.

Our accounts from different parts of the State are of the most cheering character. The good work goes bravely on.—In the counties bordering on Tennessee, where the people have seen with their own eyes the effects of the separation from the North, the Southern cause is making rapid progress. We have just conversed with a highly respectable gentleman from Logan. He tells us that county gave a majority of fourteen for the South in the Congressional election—in the August election a majority of one hundred and sixty, and now he says there is a majority of at least five hundred for the South. In Simpson he tells us the same change is going on. The people go over and visit Tennessee and see for themselves. They find a people united as one man—no party, no more slavery agitation, plenty to eat, fine crops, flour five and a half a barrel; beef, best quality, three cents on foot; sheep one dollar and a half to two dollars and a half per head. We have also conversed with another gentleman from Pulaski, who has visited other counties around and been in Garrard, Jessamine, &c. He says the changes going on in favor of the South are surprising. The farmers are counting up the taxes they will have to pay the Northern Government.

They don't like the embargo; they don't like the violations of the Constitution; they are for free speech and free press; and, above all, they don't like to hear of Lincoln troops on Kentucky soil. They want no mercenaries of the Northern Government among them, whether composed of native Kentuckians, of fugitive Tennesseans, or of smuggled Ohioans. The truth is, we suspect, from the accounts we get, that the process of precipitation, which the Journal dreads so much, is now going on. The progress of Kentucky Southward has heretofore been slow, but sure; it is now becoming a precipitation. We don't think it can be stopped; and in fact, almost any attempt to stop it would now most probably accelerate it. We think a better state of feeling is taking place between the two parties. The people are reasoning together. We hope our Southern friends will cultivate the kindest sentiments towards their opponents, who, like them, are Kentuckians. There is but little reason to doubt they will soon be together, and that the Legislature will be disposed to act accordingly.

Where are the Troops to Come From?

The programme of the Union party is unquestionably to place Kentucky under military rule; but it would be well, before that policy is determined on, to ask themselves the question: "Where are the troops to come from?" Rosecrans needs troops in Western Virginia, McClellan needs troops in Washington, and Fremont needs troops in Missouri. Where, then, are the Lincoln troops to subjugate Kentucky to *come from?*

Whilst the Federal Government has its hands full to attend to Missouri and Virginia, Tennessee has some fifty thousand troops *idle*, who would enjoy the pastime of driving Lincoln's hirelings from the soil of old Kentucky. The Southern Rights party in Kentucky, however, do not desire war, although they have no doubt that the inauguration of hostilities will at once unite Kentucky with the South. For when the first blow is struck by the tyrant at Washington tens of thousands of gallant Tennesseeans will rush to the rescue of our State.

The Abandonment of Neutrality is the Inauguration of War.

Mr. Lincoln has not only refused to recognize the neutrality of Kentucky, but has given an insulting response to the Commissioners sent by Gov. Magoffin to supplicate him to avert from Kentucky the calamities of civil war.

Mr. Lincoln has given his response; let him tremble when he shall hear the answer of Kentucky. If he will not respect the neutrality of Kentucky, Kentucky will compel him to respect it. We are on the verge of civil war, and the Southern Rights men should be prepared to meet it. Let companies, battalions, and regiments be at once formed throughout the State, and let our people be fully prepared for any event in the future.

☞ When South Carolina began her movement for secession, the New York Tribune said that a State ought not to be prevented by force from leaving the Union. When she did secede, the Tribune said if six or seven States desired to withdraw from the Union they ought not to be molested.—When that number did secede, the Tribune was for coercion.

More latterly, it said that if the rebellion could not be subdued in a year, it probably never could be. Well, does it think now that the rebellion will be subdued in a year?

Freedom of the Press.

The war on the freedom of the press still goes bravely on. Almost every day brings news of the destruction or suppression of some newspaper by the despot mob or the despot Government. What a contrast between the free North,—the free speech North—in this respect, and the "military despotism" of the South. Where and when was a newspaper there put down? Brownlow's Knoxville Whig still lives in Tennessee, a monument of the law and liberty abiding sentiments of Tennessee and of the Confederate States; although Knoxville would seem to be the very place where, according to the Northern theory, such a press ought not to be tolerated; for Knoxville is in the disaffected district of Tennessee, which has not only attacked but repudiated the Government, and invited in a foreign enemy. But, happily, East Tennessee is fast coming to her senses and to her loyalty to the Southern Government. One of the leading papers of New Orleans for a long time after the secession, was hostile to the movement, but was not molested, and finally became reconciled. Other papers in the South were similarly treated and with similar results. If there are but few of them now it is because they have no supporters among the people. The Louisville Journal is the only paper published without the Confederacy that has been refused admission recently. But the New York World, the Herald, the Times, the Cincinnati Commercial, the Enquirer, and other papers from the North and West are still admitted. We may infer that in selecting the Louisville Journal as a special object of prohibition, the Vigilance Committee of Nashville acted, as they thought, rather in defense of public morality than of their political system. It was not so much because the Journal was hostile to the South as because it was hostile to the truth of history so bitterly and vindictively, that it was suppressed—not because it was so dangerous to the public safety as because it was injurious to the morals of the community.

But we are told the liberty of the press must be violated because we are at war.—Well, nations are generally at war about half the time. We have been remarkably exempt—but we have been at war nearly one fourth the time with Indians, and all since our separation from England, and have been on the verge of war three or four times besides. Is liberty to cease when war begins? The Constitution don't say so.

But, then, we are told this is a war for the preservation of the Government.—This is not true at all. A war with any foreign nation is much more a war for the preservation of the Government. For if conquered, our Government would be abolished, and that of the victor established.

This is not, at least as yet, a war to overthrow any Northern Government—State or Federal. The South does not want to interfere with self-government in any part of the North. It can have its State Government and its Federal Government in peace, whenever it says the word.

Now this war is waged by the North against the South to enable the North to govern, not itself, but to govern the South—to govern eight or nine millions of people against their will—and that, too, after they have pronounced that will more unanimously, more regularly, and more emphatically than a people ever did before.

The war is to preserve the Government of the North over the South—not to secure the government of the North by the North.

It is to preserve this Government over the South, that the North, with the infatuation that belongs to such wicked designs, has already sacrificed its own Constitutional Government—a sacrifice incomparably greater than the melancholy sacrifice it has made, in vain, of its citizens, and of its reputation in battle—of its property, whose value has been prostrated throughout the country.

Let the North proceed with this insane attempt too long, and the South, which does not now desire to conquer or annex a single inch of the North, may feel constrained by sentiments of pity and of policy to impose a better government on the North, than she appears to be capable of maintaining herself.

Peace State Convention.

To the People of Kentucky: Believing that the highest interest and the first duty of Kentucky in this crisis of her destiny is PEACE, upon her own soil and among her own sons; and further believing that the PEACE of the State can be best secured by a faithful and rigid adherence by all parties to the policy of "Armed Neutrality," in its literal and commonly understood sense, the undersigned, members of all the late political organizations in the State, would respectfully recommend the assembling of a STATE CONVENTION at FRANKFORT, on Tuesday, the 10th of September, 1861, to be composed of all persons agreeing with us in the above sentiments, for the sole and exclusive object of giving expression and effect to their opinions in favor of PEACE and IMPARTIAL NEUTRALITY. And to that end we would advise the immediate holding of public meetings in every county in the State, to appoint delegates to such a Convention, to be held in FRANKFORT on the day above named. Let there be prompt and earnest action in this matter, and a full attendance upon the Convention of the friends of PEACE.

The foregoing call having been circulated extensively, and returned with the signatures of many good citizens, and various county meetings having responded favorably thereto, it is now definitely announced that the *Convention* will be held at Frankfort, on the 10th of September, and the people of every county favorable to the object of preserving the *neutrality* and peace of Kentucky, are earnestly requested to delegate their wisest and best men to the Convention.

The lists of signatures to the call are too numerous to be copied here, but embrace the names of many of the best and most prominent citizens of the State.

☞ The Journal says "an officer at Camp Boone has written to his sister in Louisville, telling her to leave the city, *there will be trouble here immediately.*"—From this letter the Journal attempts to draw the conclusion that the troops at Camp Boone intend immediately to invade Kentucky and attack this city. The letter alluded to by the Journal was received in the city, but was not written by an *officer* at Camp Boone. The gentleman referred to has for sometime urged his sister to leave the city, being apprehensive that there would be trouble here; but he never dreamed that it would come from Tennessee. He anticipated trouble, it is true, but he anticipated it from the invasion of Kentucky by *troops from the other side of the river.* So ends another of the "cock and bull" stories of the Journal.

☞ We will do the Northern press the justice to say that latterly it has abated largely of its ridiculous boasting about the North, and its monstrous lying about the South. But there is still an immense margin for further reform in these particulars. Let them emulate the courtesy, moderation, and, above all, the extraordinary veracity of the Journal.

Probable Disruption of the Union Party.

It can no longer be disguised that serious divisions exist among the members of the Union party, threatening its immediate disruption. These divisions are recognised by the leaders of the party, and hence, a meeting of the Union delegation to Congress from this State, is called to assemble in Frankfort on Monday next, simultaneously with the meeting of the Legislature.

The time has come when the leaders of the Union party are compelled to define and carry out their true policy. They have heretofore deceived the people; they can do so no longer; they must now show their "true colors." They must take position either for or against the war; either for or against neutrality; either for or against the oppressive war tax; either for or against the occupation of Kentucky soil by Federal troops. These questions must all be determined by the Legislature at its approaching session, and upon their decision depends in a great measure the destiny of the State.

Upon these important issues, we think, beyond any doubt, a great diversity of sentiment prevails even in the ranks of the Unionists, and these divisions will become manifest whenever an attempt is made to draw strict party lines. A Unionist in Southwestern Kentucky is totally unlike a Unionist in Northern Kentucky.

This fact is recognized and acted on by the leaders of the Union party; and hence an attempt will be made at Frankfort on Monday next, by drill and management, to unite and harmonize the conflicting elements, now threatening the permanent disruption of the Union organization. The programme of the unconditional Unionists will doubtless be to ignore all conflicting and disturbing issues until an organization of both branches of the Legislature is effected: but it is by no means certain that the moderate Unionists will consent to enter into any caucus until the policy of the party is clearly defined; and any attempt to define a policy will result in the immediate disintegration and disruption of the Union party.

We should not be surprised if the moderate Unionists, combined with the Southern Rights members, should have the preponderance in both branches of the Legislature. It is certain, however, that the ultra unconditional Unionists will endeavor to control the organization of the Legislature, if a combined effort is made against them, and there is a chance of defeating them. The Southern Rights men should readily support for the Speakership of the House or for Lieutenant Governor, any Unionist opposed to the war and in good faith for neutrality.

The action of the Legislature will have a great influence in shaping the destiny of the State for years to come. It may be that an endeavor may be made to commit the State actively for the support of the Lincoln Administration, but, if this is attempted, beyond any question it will be the signal for resistance and revolution. A heavy responsibility rests upon the Union members of the State Legislature, and we earnestly trust, that they will be fully equal to the emergencies of the occasion.

☞ It is needless to attempt to disguise the startling fact, that our State is on the verge of a most bloody and disastrous civil war. We have earnestly labored to avert this great calamity: but, we fear, in vain. We have in good faith urged the maintenance of the neutrality of Kentucky, not because we are not in favor of the union of our State with the South, but because we supposed that thereby the inestimable blessings of peace might be secured to our people. The policy of neutrality, accepted alike by the Union and States Rights parties, is, however, to be abandoned, and Kentucky is to be compelled to assume the position of an actively loyal or an actively disloyal State.

It has been determined that Kentucky shall remain no longer neutral, but shall at once be actively enlisted in support of the Federal Government. Day by day, the Federal authorities are tightening the reins on the people; an embargo has been laid upon their trade; a surveillance is exercised over their persons; a standing army has been established in their midst, and in a few days, it is authoritatively stated, Gen. Anderson is to take charge of the Military Department of Kentucky and Tennessee.

These movements by the General Government indicate that the neutrality of the State is to be disregarded, and that Federal soldiers are to be stationed upon the soil of Kentucky. We have no doubt whatever that such is the programme of the leaders of the Lincoln party in this State. It is supposed that by occupying this city, Covington, and Frankfort with a large military force, the back of secession in the State will be broken, and the people will be effectually overawed and subjugated.

The people of Kentucky, however, with the examples of Maryland and Missouri before them, will not tamely submit to the invasion of their soil by Lincoln's soldiery. We are gratified to learn that throughout the entire State Union and Southern Rights men are banding themselves together to protect their homes and firesides, and to drive the ruthless invader from the soil of Kentucky.

The only question now for the people of Kentucky to determine, is whether they will submit to the occupation of the State by Lincoln troops or resist. We have no doubt whatever as to their determination. Resistance to the death will be the watchword throughout the length and breadth of the State. It is true, that heretofore the Union party has obtained a nominal majority; but when hostilities are inaugurated, fully one-third of the Unionists in the State will battle for the South. We have no misgivings as to the result in this State. If neutrality is preserved, we shall perform good service for the South in protecting its frontier; if neutrality is abandoned and hostilities inaugurated, Kentucky, without counting the costs, will promptly unsheath her sword in behalf of the South.

☞ The insulting reply of President Lincoln to the Commissioners at Washington imposes upon Governor Magoffin the necessity of maintaining the neutrality and vindicating the honor of the State. The times demand prompt action; the Governor should at once issue his proclamation, and in less than ten days fifty thousand Kentuckians will rally around his standard in defense of the State.

[For the Louisville Courier.]

Questions for Kentuckians—Answer and Put to your Neighbor.

1st. If your State, with ten others, by majorities of from two to perhaps, in some instances, twenty to one, had solemnly dissevered her connection with the Union for grievances either real or imaginary, would you, as one of that majority, or one acquiescing in it, be FORCED to "take back" that vote or that acquiescence—be driven back into the Union by the bayonets of the remaining States?

2nd. If you would not be driven, will you drive us or with your men and money aid others to do it? Answer as gallant men, and your kindred of the South are satisfied.

TENNESSEE.

Business Notices.

ADVICE.—As the hot season is approaching, every person should prepare their system for the change, and there is no remedy so applicable as "McLean's Strengthening Cordial and Blood Purifier." It will purify the blood thoroughly, and at the same time strengthen and invigorate the whole organization. The immense quantity of it that is sold daily, is proof enough of its great virtues in thoroughly removing all impure matters from the blood. We say to all, try it! It is delicious to take. See the advertisement in another column.

au. 5—1lm.

FURNITURE.—Wharton & Bennett keep always on hand a very large assortment of cabinet furniture of every description at wholesale and retail, cheap for cash. Their motto is quick sales and small profits. Recollect the Nos. 502 and 504, Market street, between Second and Third.

TO THE LADIES—FRESH IMPORTATION OF SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS.—I would respectfully invite the attention of the ladies to my extensive stock, which I am offering lower than at any previous season, consisting in part of

Broche barege Anglais, printed linen lawns, embroidered mozambique, plain foulards, droquet grenadines, plain black and colored worsted grenadines, black gauze de laine, broche barege, crape barege, all colors; embroidered English barege, checked French silks, 75 cents per yard; black silks, plain silks, all shades; pineapple foulards, plain and checked French poplins, organdies and jaconets, parasols, lace points, lace mantles, black silk mantles, French chintz; percals and ginghams, Alexander's kid gloves, plain and plaid nainsooks, white cambrics, soft finish cambrics, table damasks and napkins, 10-4, 11-4, and 12-4 linen sheeting, pillow linen, all widths; cottonades and heavy plantation drills, bleached cotton sheeting.

All of which will be sold low at G. B. TABB'S, Cor. Fourth and Market sts.

m27 dtf.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE.

ANY person wishing to exchange a Dwelling House about the middle, or lower part of Louisville, or in the suburbs, for a new Steam Engine for Cotton Gin, Grist or Saw Mill, or Machinery for either. Also about 55 acres of Land, some of it in clover, and an orchard, adjoining a thriving town on the bank of the river, in Kentucky, about 30 miles below. The land sold for $2,500 one year ago. Will exchange either, or both. Those desiring such an exchange can address Box 2—, Louisville, Ky.

au28 d12

Miller & Moore's

KENTUCKY CIDER MILL.

THIS is the most efficient, simple, and durable Hand Cider and Wine Mills yet introduced; work much easier and grates the apples much finer than any other made, is neater and better arranged and will average about 5 bbls of cider per day.

In ordering, be particular to state "MILLER & MOORE'S."

PRICE—At the factory, $25 Cash.

MILLER & MOORE, (Successors to Miller, Wingate & Co.) Manufacturers, Louisville, Ky.

—ALSO—

TWO and FOUR HORSE LEVER POWERS and THRESHERS.

ONE and TWO HORSE ENDLESS CHAIN POWERS, THRESHERS and SEPERATORS.

SANDFORD'S No. 1 and 2 STRAW CUTTERS.

Manufactured and for sale by MILLER & MOORE, (Successors to Miller, Wingate & Co.) Corner 5th and Jefferson sts., Louisville, Ky.

au30 d&wtf

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

FREIGHTS will not be received at the Louisville and Nashville Depot until SATURDAY MORNING, August 31st.

W. F. HARRIS, Agent L. & N. R. R.

au30 d2

ARMY DRUMS AND FIFES.

OF every description and at very low prices, at wholesale and retail.

D. P. FAULDS, Manufacturer of Drums and Musical Goods, 223 Main st., bet. 2d and 3d.

au26 d&w

VIOLIN AND GUITAR STRINGS.

ITALIAN, French and English Strings, for all Instruments at low prices, wholesale and retail by D. P. FAULDS, 223 Main street, bet. 2d and 3d.

au30

$100 REWARD.

RAN AWAY from C. C. Bowles, on the 17th inst., a Negro Woman named FANNY, thirty five years old; wears her hair short; large and likely, and weighs about 200 pounds. I will pay $50 if taken in this State, and $100 if taken out of the State and delivered to me.

ROBT. MURRELL.

au29 d4&w1*

J. T. BERRY,

No. 2,

MASONIC BUILDINGS,

HAS JUST RECEIVED A NEW STOCK OF PRINTS, AND HAS IN STORE AND FOR SALE LOW FOR CASH, A FULL STOCK OF

Plaid Linseys;
Canton Flannel;
Bleached Cottons;
Do Sheetings, 6-4, 10-4 and 12-4,
Linen do 10-4 and 12-4,
Irish Linen;
Shawls, Hosiery, &c.;

Also a large stock of Fall and Winter Medium Dress Goods, which will be sold Low to close out.

J. T. BERRY, Jefferson street, bet. 4th and 5th, Second door from 4th.

au29 d10

HOUSE OF REFUGE.

Notice to Tinners and Lumber Merchants.

PROPOSALS are invited by the Building Committee of the Louisville House of Refuge, from parties willing to undertake the Tin Work for the roofs, &c.; to supply the white pine Sheeting for the roofs, and the yellow Flooring required for floors of the building according to specifications, which may be seen at the office of Henry Whitstone, Architect.

Proposals, in sealed envelopes, addressed to F. F. SHREVE, Pres't, to be left at the office of Shreve & Tucker, Wall street, on or before the 3d of Sept. next.

G. R. HUNT, Secretary.

au28 dtd

The Throat, Lungs and Heart.

CARD.

DR. HUNTER, of New York, Editor of the New York Journal of Diseases of the Chest, &c., has arrived in Louisville, and taken rooms at the Louisville Hotel, where on and after Saturday, the 24th inst., he will be glad to receive all persons who may be suffering from any affection of the Throat, Lungs or Heart, to the treatment of which diseases his practice is exclusively confined.

au23 dif

Office Louisville Union Benevolent Association.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Aug. 2, 1861.

THE members of the Steamboat Captains' Union Benevolent Association are hereby notified that an election for seven Directors, to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the Association rooms in this city, on Monday, the 2d September next at 10 o'clock A. M. The votes of absent members will be received over their own signatures.

M. A. HUSTON, Sec'y.

au29 dtd

MUSIC TEACHER.

A SOUTHERN Gentleman, competent to teach Piano, Guitar, Harp, Melodeon, Violin, Flute, &c., and the art of Vocalization, desires a situation either in a School, or in private families.

Address, within a few days, D. P. Faulds, Music Dealer, Louisville, Ky.

au24 d12

FOR RENT,

MY Residence, on Cedar Hill, at the extreme end of Fourth street. The house has every convenience and comfort, including waterworks. The grounds, about 10 acres, are well stocked with fruit, good garden, ample pasturage, &c., &c.

An Omnibus leaves the corner of Fourth and Main streets every hour for Cedar Hill.

Rent low to a good tenant. Apply to H. A. DUMESNIL, or to COLLIS ORMSBY, Main st.

au21 dtf

CIDER AND WINE MILLS.

WE are making a plain, substantial Mill, for either hand or horse power. It has no cogwheels or gearing of any kind. The grinding cylinder is arranged like that of a threshing machine, and a tumbling shaft of a sweep horse power is attached without expense.

Price at factory, $25. Discount to dealers.

A. H. PATCH & CO., Kentucky Agricultural Works, Market street, bet. Preston and Jackson.

au30 d&wim

FOR SALE—HULL FOR WHARF-BOAT—One of the best Hulls, with Cabin complete, for a wharf-boat, for sale low. Apply to

FIFLEY BELL & CO

jy17 dtf

Amusements.

MASONIC TEMPLE.

THE FOLLOWING ARTISTS WILL APPEAR AT THE

GRAND CONCERT,

OF

Mr. Robert Heller,

On MONDAY, Sept. 2d, 1861.

VOCALISTS:

MR. JAMES R. HUBER, AND MR. BOUTWELL.

INSTRUMENTALISTS:

MR. ANTOINE ZOLLER, Violin;
MR. G. ZOELLER, Piano Forte;
AND MR. ROBERT HELLER.

By kind permission of P. H. Oliver, Esq., the celebrated

BLIND NEGRO BOY PIANIST

Will perform a Grand Pianoforte Duo with MR. HELLER, and also a Grand Caprice on the popular air "Dixie," written expressly for him by Mr. Heller.

☞ Tickets will be sold only at the Box Office of the Masonic Hall, on Saturday from 10 to 2 o'clock, and again on Monday, between the same hours.

☞ Every Ticket reserves a seat without extra charge.

SINGLE ADMISSION..........Seventy-five Cents.
FAMILY TICKET (to admit 3 persons)..........$1 50.

au29 d4

CARPETS, CARPETS.

CURTAIN MATERIAL,

Shades, Cornices, Bands,

Marseilles Spreads,

LINEN GOODS, DRUGGETS,

With Every Variety of House Furnishings, all of Late Importions, which we are now offering at Importers' Prices

FOR CASH ONLY.

☞ Special attention is invited to our fine stock of these Goods.

HITE & SMALL, Carpet and Furnishing Warehouse, Main st., between Third and Fourth, Third door west Bank of Louisville.

au26

$15 REWARD.

STRAYED or stolen from my Farm in Jefferson county, a BLACK MARE, heavy set, white spot on her nose and one white hind foot. I will pay the above reward if delivered to me. For the thief if caught and convicted I will pay a reward of $50.

JAMES B. BURKS.

au19 dtf

IMPORTANT.

Passengers should be careful in purchasing Tickets to St. Joseph, or points in Kansas, to see that they read by the North Missouri Railroad.

It is the only all rail and direct route from St. Louis to St. Joseph, thirteen hours quicker, fare low as any other route.

J. B. MOULTON, SUPERINTENDENT.

au28 dly

S. C. HAMS—250 S. C. Hams just received and for sale by T. L. JEFFERSON.

au28

SHORTS—One car load, to arrive, for sale by T. L. JEFFERSON.

au28

N. O. SUGAR—12 hhds prime just received and for sale by T. L. JEFFERSON, corner First and Market streets.

au28

GOLDEN SYRUP—Saint Louis and Lovering's Golden Syrup; the packages are at retail. Just received per railroad and for sale by T. L. JEFFERSON, corner First and Market sts.

au28

304

Fourth Street.

20,000 YARDS BLEACHED SHIRTING, STANDARD BRANDS, WILL BE SOLD AT OLD PRICES FOR TWENTY DAYS.

Also, 10-4 Utica Sheetings;
10-4 Allendale Sheetings;
10-4 Pepperell Sheetings;
Table Linens and Napkins;
Bird-eye Diapers;
Allendale and Marseilles Quilts;
Hosiery and Gloves;
Mourning Goods;
Hoop Skirts;
All colors Sacking Flannels;

Dress Goods will be closed out at prices to please.

Terms cash.

MARTIN & CRUMBAUGH.

au27

DRESS GOODS—
12 cases also ted Prints;
15 do new style Dress Goods;
5 do Black Lustre.
Just received and for sale cheap by T. & R. SLEVIN & CAIN.

au28

SHIRT BOSOMS, &c.—
116 dozen Linen Shirt Bosoms;
50 do Wove Cotton do;
150 do Linen Handkerchiefs;
Received and for sale cheap by T. & R. SLEVIN & CAIN.

au28

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

University of Louisville.

THE TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL SESSION will commence on the 1st of November. The preliminary course on the first Monday in October, 1861. The Course will terminate the last of February.

MEDICAL FACULTY.

BENJAMIN R. PALMER, M.D., Professor of the Principles and Practice of Surgery.
J. LAWRENCE SMITH, M.D., Professor of Medical Chemistry and Chemical Physiology.
ROBERT J. BRECKINRIDGE, M.D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.
JOSHUA B. FLINT, M.D., Professor of Clinical Surgery.
THEODORE S. BELL, M.D., Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine.
LLEWELLYN POWELL, M.D., Professor of Obstetric Medicine.
J. W. BENSON, M.D., Professor of Anatomy and General Physiology, and Dean of the Faculty.
SAMUEL M. BEMISS, M.D., Professor of Medical Jurisprudence and Sanitary Science.
D. W. YANDELL, M.D., Professor of Clinical Medicine and Pathological Anatomy.
ARCHIE B. COOK, M.D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.
EDWARD FULLER, Janitor.

FEES.

Entire Course	$105 00
Matriculation	5 00
Practical Anatomy	10 00
Graduation	25 00

Boarding at from $3 to $4 per week.

For further information, address J. W. BENSON, Dean of the Faculty, Louisville, Ky.

jy6 wtf

Kanawha Cannel Coal Oil House.

HAVING, as Treasurer of the KANAWHA CANNEL COAL MINING AND OIL MANUFACTURING COMPANY, purchased the entire stock of Lamps and Lamp Fixtures of WM. F. SIMRALL, No. 408 Main street, fourth door west of Fourth, Louisville, Ky., it is my purpose to keep a supply of FINE BURNING OIL, manufactured by this Company, constantly on hand at wholesale and retail, all of which will be guaranteed to be equal, if not superior, to any Coal Oil manufactured in the country.

Our Oil is manufactured from pure Cannel Coal, and none other will be offered to our customers.

In a few days we shall be prepared to fill orders for LUBRICATING OIL of as good quality as any in the country, at from 25 to 60 cents per gallon.

R. L. CRAWFORD (formerly in the employ of Wm. F. Simrall) will conduct the business of the house for me, and letters addressed to him, or the undersigned at Louisville, will receive prompt attention.

A. G. HODGES, Treasurer K. C. C. M. and Oil Manuf. Co.

au16 dtm

PROCLAMATION.

ALL persons residing within the city limits, owning or having dogs in their possession, are hereby notified to confine them within their premises until the 1st of September, 1861, under the penalty of $20 for refusing or neglecting to comply with the above requisition. The proper authorities are also required to destroy all dogs running at large during the above period.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, July 18, 1861.

jy25 dtm

Loretto Female Academy.

MARION COUNTY, KY.

CLASSES in the Academy of Loretto, Marion county, Ky., will be resumed on MONDAY, 2d Sept. Tuition fees, which are extremely moderate, are payable always in advance. For terms, &c., apply to Webb & Levering, Agents.

au21 deod3

WANTED TO EXCHANGE,

VALUABLE property in the city of Chicago, Ill., for Real Estate in the South.

JAS. B. BURKS, Near Louisville, Ky.

au21 dtf

EDWARD TRABUE..........WM. H. LUCUS.

TRABUE & LUCUS,

NASHVILLE..........TENNESSEE.

No 73 Public Square, near City Hotel.

WE are prepared to make liberal CASH ADVANCES on every description of Dry Goods, Clothing, Varieties, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Hardware, Cutlery, &c., &c.; also any description of Groceries and Provisions; or we will receive and forward or store any of the above Merchandise consigned to us.

Reference at Nashville.	*Reference at Louisville.*
L. B. & T. D. Fite,	James Trabue & Co.,
W. S. Eakin & Co.,	Garvin, Bell & Co.,
A. J. Duncan & Co.,	James Lowe & Co.,
H. & B. Douglas,	Gardner & Co.,
John Morrow & Son.	Warren & Co.

au5 dim*

Educational.

English and German Academy.

First street, between Walnut and Chestnut.

C. J. KNAPP, PRINCIPAL.

PROF. O. ERNST, MISS E. SCOGGAN, MRS. F. E. SPEAR, Assistants.

THIS Institution will re-open on Monday, the 2d September.

Terms—$6 in the First, $7 in the Second, $8 in the Third, and $10 in the Fourth Class per quarter, payable in the middle of the quarter.

au30 d6

DAUGHTERS' COLLEGE,

NEAR HARRODSBURG, KY.

THE Sixth Annual Session of this Institution will commence on the third Monday in September next, under the direction of our former Board of Officers. Our friends may rest assured that the national troubles will not in the least call off the attention or diminish the energies of our Faculty. We are determined to devote ourselves to the one great purpose for which we have so long and, we trust, successfully labored.

Every arrangement has been made in the most liberal manner for the domestic comfort and general improvement of our Pupils. While our terms remain nominally the same, yet, in view of the financial embarrassments of the country, we are willing in most cases to suspend the rule of payment in advance, and wait for the settlement of bills in part or whole until such time as may be mutually satisfactory.

We hope, by stricter economy in the incidental expenses of the young Ladies, with the co-operation of their parents, to aid in reducing the ordinary cost of an education.

TERMS PER ANNUM.

Board and Regular Tuition	$180 00
Vocal and Instrumental Music	60 00
Modern Languages, Drawing, Painting	20 00
Stationery furnished	2 00

Address C. E. & JNO. AUG. WILLIAMS, Harrodsburg, Ky.

au20 dlm*

MISS LANHAM'S

FEMALE SEMINARY,

Sixth Street, between Walnut and Chestnut.

THE ensuing Fall and Winter Sessions of this Institution will commence on the first Monday in September.

Terms made known on application.

au26 d6

Kentucky School of Medecine.

THE TWELFTH REGULAR SESSION OF THIS Institution will commence on the first Monday of November and continue until the 1st of March. The usual course of preliminary Lectures will be given in October. Fees for the entire course, $105. For further information apply to W. G. SMITH, Dean.

au26 d&w2m

Presbyterian Female School,

WILL commence Monday, Sept. 2d, under the charge of Prof. Barton assisted by Miss Bennett, Miss Hoge, and Mrs. Barton. The Board of Trustees can recommend it to the patronage of the public.

A. A. GORDON, Chr.

au21 dlso

Shelbyville Female College.

REV. D. T. STUART, REV. GEO. J. REED.

THE next session of this Institution will open on Monday, the 2d September. The Principals have never been better prepared to conduct this School successfully, and they invite those desiring information as to Terms, &c., apply for circulars.

Shelbyville, Ky., Aug 22d, 1861.

au22 d&w1*

NOTICE.

PUBLIC Examination of applicants for admission into the Female and Male High Schools of Louisville will take place on Monday, 2d September proximo. Examination of applicants for the former will be held at the School building, corner of Center and Walnut streets, and the examination of applicants for the latter at the College building, corner of Ninth and Chestnut streets.

Applicants will be received as well from private as Public Schools. All applicants who fail at the last examination for admission into either of the Schools will again be furnished with cards for another trial.

Cards of admission must be applied for by all applicants on Saturday preceding the examination.

J. P. GHEEN, Sec. B. T. P. S.

au3 dtd

MRS. M. J. JOHNSON,

WILL resume her School for Girls and Boys, on Monday, Sept. 2d, on Fourth street three doors north of Chestnut east side.

Terms—made known on application.

au22 d2m

Masonic University,

LAGRANGE, KY.

THE ensuing session of this Institution will open on Wednesday, September 4th, 1861.

The President will take ten boarders in his family. Early applications necessary. Address JOHN TRIMBLE, Jr., Pres't.

au22 d&w

Eminence College,

FOR MALES AND FEMALES.

THIS Institution, located 40 miles from Louisville, on the Frankfort Railroad, will commence its next session on Monday, the 9th of September.

Terms—Boarding and Tuition $20 weeks $75.

Catalogues, containing Dr. T. S. Bell's able Address, can be obtained at L. A. Civill's and F. A. Crump's bookstore, or on application to W. S. Giltner, Eminence, Ky.

au21 d&w

Nazareth Academy,

NEAR BARDSTOWN, KY.

STUDIES will be resumed in this Institution on the first Monday in September. Payment invariably required in advance.

au9 d&w

MRS. ELIZA FIELD

WILL resume her School on the 1st MONDAY in September. Terms made known on application at her residence on Fourth street, 2 doors south of Broadway.

au26 d&w

Grace Church Female School.

MISSES SMITH, PRINCIPALS.

REV. F. H. BUSHNELL, RECTOR.

THE Ninth Session of this School will commence on the 9th September, 1861, in care of the Principals, at Dr. Green's, next door to Grace Church, on Gray street, near Preston.

au 9 d1m

EDUCATIONAL.

S. V. WOMACK wishes to instruct a small class of youths (as members of his family) in Classics and Mathematics.

Residence on Brownsboro road, in rear of Fair Grounds. Terms adapted to the pressure of the times.

au19 d12

Cedar Grove Academy,

PORTLAND, KY.

THIS Boarding School, under the charge of the Sisters of Loretto, will be resumed on MONDAY, the 2d September. Parents and Guardians will endeavor to have their children and wards present at the opening of the classes.

au21 deod3

Louisville Female Institute.

CONDUCTED BY

MR. & MRS. PERING,

Assisted by their daughter,

MISS CORNELIA S. PERING,

Walnut street, between Second and Third.

THE Thirty-first (31st) Session of this Institution will commence on Monday, Sept. 2d, 1861.

aug.17-dlm.

TEACHER WANTED,

FOR an Academy in the interior of Kentucky. A Southern lady, capable of teaching French. Address G., box 865, Louisville Post-office.

jy27 dtf

LOCUST-GROVE ACADEMY.

JAMES McBURNIE respectfully announces to his old patrons and the public, that he has taken charge of this institution, and will begin its next session on the first Monday in September.

The course of instruction will be thorough and complete and special attention directed to prepare boys for business and commercial pursuits.

A few pupils can be taken into his family to board. For Board, Tuition, &c., $160 for ten months.

The School year will be divided into two sessions of five months each.

No pupil received for less than a session, and a payment of one-half in advance and the other half at end of session is required, unless otherwise arranged. For further particulars, address JAS. McBURNIE, Louisville P. O.

au15 dlm

Rev. G. Beckett's Institute for Young Ladies,

WILL begin its next session on the 10th of September. For circulars or further information, apply to the Principal.

REV. G. BECKETT, St. Mathews, Jefferson co., Ky.

au12 dlm

HENRY FEMALE COLLEGE

WE, the Trustees, have the pleasure of announcing to the public, that Dr. O. L. LEONARD and his daughters have taken charge of this Institution. We have entire confidence in them as superior and efficient teachers, and worthy the confidence of the community. We therefore ask for them a liberal patronage. The next session will commence August 26th, 1861.

For Board, Tuition, &c., for the scholastic year or session of ten months, $190.

Tuition for day scholars the same as heretofore charged.

No pupil will be received for less than a session, unless by special agreement; and no deduction for absence, unless for protracted illness.

C. M. MATHEWS, Pres. of the Board.
I. N. WEBB,
WM. A. PERRY,
W. S. PRYOR,
THOS. RODMAN,
Trustees.

au10 dlm

FOREST ACADEMY,

BY B. H. M'COWN,

WILL begin its next session the 10th September. The course of instruction is thorough and complete, embracing such practical branches as Book-keeping, Surveying, &c., for ten months. Indulgence in regard to payments will be allowed, when needed.

Rev. Dr. W. W. Hill will open a Female Academy of the highest order, the 10th September, within ½ mile.

The same teachers will give instruction in both Academies, when desired, in Music and French.

Address me, at O'Bannon's P. O., Jefferson co., Ky.

au1 d5w

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE,

BARDSTOWN, KY.

STUDIES will be resumed in this Institution as usual on the first MONDAY of September.

TERMS PER SESSION OF TEN MONTHS:—Matriculation fee, $10. Board, Tuition, Washing, &c., $160. Physicians fee, $5.

Owing to the difficulty of collecting debts at the present time, payment for each half session will be required invariably in advance. No student will consequently be admitted unless the sum of $100 is deposited with the Treasurer, and an additional sum of $30, if the student is to be furnished with clothing by the College.

THOS. O'NEIL, S. J., President.

au7 dlm&w4

DAILY COURIER.

FROM YESTERDAY EVENING'S EDITION.

☞ The New York Journal of Commerce, some two weeks since, published this letter from a merchant in this State, which we think truthfully gave the position of a majority of the Union men. It should command consideration now:

FROM A MERCHANT IN KENTUCKY TO HIS CORRESPONDENT IN THIS CITY.

PARIS, KY., August 10, 1861.

That you may form some idea of the financial affairs of our State, we will give you a few items. The circulation of money is confined *almost* exclusively to the issue of Kentucky banks, based upon gold and silver. On the 1st January, 1860, the circulation was $13,500,000; on the 1st July, 1860, about $13,000,000; on the 1st January, 1861, $10,267,000; on 1st July last, 1861, $6,500,000. In addition to this, our legislative Solons last session passed a stay law till 1st March, 1862.

If we were satisfied that the present status of our good State would be sustained until our political troubles were over, we would proceed with our purchases and feel some confidence. We fear, however, the contrary. The people of our State love the Union. They love their Southern brethren more, and will, in our judgment, when the proper time comes, place Kentucky with the Southern Confederacy. That time will be whenever they abandon all hope of a peaceful and just compromise. Kentucky will not furnish men or *money* to carry on the war against the South. Nor will she pay the taxes assessed by Congress.

We fear very much that the South has been driven to a point from which no compromise will induce her to come back. What folly and madness it was in the North to reject the Crittenden Compromise last winter! That would have given peace and quiet, we firmly believe, forever, to our beloved country. As to subjugating or coercing the South, that is as great a piece of folly as the other. It never can, or will be done. They are a *unit*, and *determined*. We yet hope, however, that a just and kind Providence,—who has so abundantly blessed all sections of our country with bountiful harvests—will deliver us, and make us once more a happy and united people.

Can it not be done? We think it will be done, and may shortly tell you how.

P. S.—We are for the Union, and for the Crittenden Compromise—opposed to coercion, and opposed to the war.

☞ The Black Republican editor of the Evansville Journal has the following paragraph, stating that Secretary Chase has commanded the Surveyor to seize all freight destined for Paducah. That paper has a good deal to say about the seizure of the Sam Orr, but not a word about the W. B. Terry, that was first captured by the Cairo-ites. If the Terry had been "let alone," the Sam Orr would have been safe and unmolested:

A couple of hours after Surveyor Robinson seized the goods that were on the Emma Duncan, and destined for Paducah, he received a dispatch from Secretary Chase, commanding him not to permit any freight for Paducah to pass this place. The Surveyor seems to have anticipated his instructions in time to save the Duncan's freight and cause the Rebels to feel that the seizure of our little stern-wheel boat will yet prove a very dear transaction. Quite a large lot of goods, bought by residents of Paducah, are now in store here awaiting further developments.

HORRIBLE.—We hear that the Twenty-first New York Regiment, made up of Buffalonians, has met with a terrible calamity. Two of its members have died of hydrophobia, and five others were bitten by the same dog that caused the death of their comrades.

☞ The paragraph from the Nashville Union and American's correspondent in the Courier, referring to tearing up the track of the Nashville road, should be for Mitchellsville, instead of Nicholasville, as printed.

WHERE IS CADWALADER?—The Baltimore correspondent of the New York Daily News, says: "I hear from a reliable source that Gen. Cadwalader is lying dangerously wounded in Philadelphia."

☞ MRS. MARGARET WILLIS was burnt to death in Philadelphia, by carelessly filling a burning lamp with fluid from a can, the contents of which caught fire and burst, burning her in a horrible manner.

☞ Charlie Beufer, of the St. Charles, has just received by Express a supply of fresh shell oysters.

☞ At the last accounts, the Lincoln forces in arms at Jefferson City, Mo., were 7,500, and reinforcements pouring in.

☞ The St. Louis Republican announces the sudden death of Washington King, formerly Mayor of that city.

☞ The St. Louis Democrat, of Wednesday, has this notice of a skirmish, and items of the battle-field, and movements of troops:

An Engagement with the Rebels at Lane's Prairie.

ROLLA, Aug. 27.

Heavy firing was heard about 8 o'clock this morning, in the direction of Lane's Prairie. It is supposed here that an engagement is taking place. I am informed that the Rebel force consists of 700 men, under Mickell Johnson, and our force numbers 200, with one piece of artillery.—A messenger is hourly expected, when reinforcements will be sent out if necessary. The seige guns are being transported this morning to a position on the hills, where they will be planted.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

A late informant from Springfield says that Rains left for Kansas about four days after the battle with 5,000 men. A regiment of infantry and a squadron of cavalry started northward on Wednesday. Three regiments of Texas troops had lately come in, but probably as many or more had gone home.

McCullough was fortifying Springfield and had 40,000 men in motion. McCall, the hotel keeper, gave a description of a visit to the battle field. About five hundred bodies were counted, which were lying within twenty paces of Lyon's dead horse. The stench was not offensive, as the sun had parched and partially dried the corpses, which were still left strewn upon the field.

CONDITION OF THE WOUNDED IN THE HOSPITAL.

The wounded are reported as doing well. There are about 300 left. Ten or twelve have died of their wounds since they came into the hospital, and it is thought the condition of only some half a dozen is such as will prove mortal. Eighteen or twenty died on the way from the battle field. A copy of the hospital register brought by the party will afford all the needed information.

FINANCIAL EXCITEMENT IN DAYTON.—The firm of Davis & Cuppy has been doing an extensive banking and real estate business in Dayton. The business was principally managed by Davis. Mr. Cuppy has figured in politics and was a member of the late Legislature. Sunday night Mr. Davis disappeared mysteriously, and has not since been heard of. It is understood that his absence represents a loss to the community of about $100,000—and there is a good deal of excitement in financial circles. [Cin. Com.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR COLDS.—A remedy never known to fail: Three cents' worth of liquorice; two cents' worth of rock candy; three cents' worth of gum arabic. Put them in a quart of water, simmer them till thoroughly dissolved; then add three cents' worth of paragoric, and a like quantity of antimonial wine. Let it cool, and sip whenever the cough is troublesome. It is pleasant, infallible, cheap and good. Its cost is only fifteen cents.

The Battle of Wilson's Creek, Near Springfield—Gen. Clark's Official Report.

HEADQUARTERS, 3D DIS. M. S. G., August 12th, 1861.

Major-General Sterling Price, Commanding Missouri State Guard:

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit to you the following detailed report of the part taken by the forces under my command in the action with the enemy on the 10th inst., near Springfield, Mo.

At about fifteen or twenty minutes before 6 o'clock, A. M., and while at breakfast, one of your Aids, Col. Richard Gaines, brought me the intelligence that the enemy were upon us, and orders from you to form my command upon the crest of the hill under which I was encamped, and upon the line that I might then find formed by other forces ordered to the same point; my forces consisting of one regiment of infantry, commanded by Col. J. Q. Burbridge and Major John B. Clark, Jr., with three hundred and seventy-six men rank and file, and one battalion of cavalry, commanded by Lieut. Col. James P. Major, with two hundred and fifty men, rank and file.

I immediately dispatched one of my staff, Col. R. H. Musser, with orders to Lieut. Col. Major (then encamped one mile and a half from me) to bring his command to me as early as possible, at headquarters. I also ordered Col. Burbridge, with whom I was encamped, to form his command instantly into line, which was promptly executed; and hearing cannonading at this time, I determined to move forward with this regiment of infantry to the position designated by your orders, leaving Capt. Jos. Finks, one of my assistant Aids, with directions to order Col. Major, when he came up, to follow with his command.

When I had moved forward about three hundred yards from my encampment, I discovered the enemy strongly posted in our front, upon the heights engaging the command of Brig. Gen. W. Y. Slack, upon whose left my forces of infantry were formed. In a few minutes after, Col. Kelly, of Gen. Parson's command, formed upon my left, and rapidly following came the command of Gen. J. H. McBride, who formed upon the left of Col. Kelly, and commanded a flank movement upon the right of the enemy.

In this position by your orders, and led in person by yourself, the entire line advanced in the direction of the enemy, under a continuous and heavy fire of artillery and musketry until we approached within range of our rifle guns, when we returned the fire with such terrible effect as to drive the enemy from his position, and cause him to make a rapid retrograde movement after having borne up and resisted the steady advance and deadly aim of our ridemen for some thirty or forty minutes. At this moment a heavy cannonading was heard immediately in our rear, which seemed to be directed at our line, producing a momentary confusion and causing a suspension of the pursuit of the enemy until Gen. McCullough came up and detached the Louisiana regiment, which had been engaging the enemy on the extreme right, and a portion of my own forces, and employed them against the batteries in our rear.

Gen. Parsons' battery, which had been previously engaged against the enemy, now moved forward in line with our remaining column immediately on our right, upon the left of Gen. Slack. A portion of the Arkansas forces, under the command of Gen. Pierce, also came up and formed on the left of the line.

With this formation you ordered a rapid movement to be made in the direction the enemy retired, and after advancing a short distance we again found him drawn up in great force, who opened again with a brisk fire upon us. We continued to advance until within range of rifle shot, and then an incessant fire of artillery and small arms commenced on either side, and was continued for about one hour, when the enemy disengaged, and terror-stricken by the number of his dead and wounded heaped around him, together with the fall of his chief and other officers, fled with consternation and confusion in small detachments, many of them abandoning their arms and ammunition as they fled.

The first battalion of cavalry, at the moment of receiving my orders, were attacked by a detachment of the enemy which had come in upon the rear, and was so hotly pressed that Lieut. Col. Major was driven to the necessity of having to retire under cover of the wood to form his line. After forming his forces he marched in the direction he had been ordered, when, I regret to say, large bodies of horsemen, who had been cut off from their companies, rushed through his line, dividing his forces, and leaving the Colonel with but one company. I am glad, however, to be able to state that the gallant Colonel, aided by Colonel C. W. Bell, Assistant Adjutant General, and Captain Joseph Finks, one of my assistant Aids, succeeded in gathering up some three hundred mounted men, who, under his command, attacked the forces in our rear, commanded by General Sigel, capturing one hundred and and fifty-seven prisoners, and killing sixty-four men; the balance of his forces, under the command of Lieut. Col. Hyde and Major A. H. Chalmers, succeeded in reaching the line of battle in time to form upon the right of Gen. Slack, where they rendered most prompt and efficient service. For full particulars of the operation of this battalion, I refer you to the report of Lieut. Col. Major.

In the several engagements referred to I regret the necessity of enumerating so large a list of killed and wounded, hereinafter stated.

Before closing this report of this sanguinary battle of the 10th, I beg leave to make my acknowledgements to my staff; also Cols. Walker and Woodson, my Assistant Aids; especially do I desire to bring before your particular notice, the gallant and intrepid manner in which my orders were conveyed by Lieut. Cols. Wm. O. Burton and Samuel Farmington, the former of whom had two, and the latter one horse shot under them, while delivering orders.

Throughout the entire engagement, these officers were distinguished for their bravery and dauntless valor. I desire also, to make my acknowledgements to Col. J. Q. Burbridge, who was severely wounded while gallantry urging forward his men. I desire also to commend to your favorable notice, Major John B. Clark, upon whom was devolved the command of the Regiment in the latter part of the engagement, and who ably and gallantly led his forces, continuously exposed to the greatest peril, but providentially escaped with a slight wound to himself and horse. I desire also to bring before your favorable notice, Lieut. Cols. James P. Major and Hyde, and Major A. H. Chalmers, who, at the head of their respective forces, rendered valuable service under many disadvantages. I desire, especially, to bring to your notice, S. P. Orr, of Paris, Mo., who bore our standard through the heat of the conflict, though badly wounded, and having his colors torn into shreds by the bullets of the enemy.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully,
JOHN B. CLARK,
Brigadier-General 3d Dist., M. S. G.

[Reported Expressly for the Louisville Courier.]

POLICE COURT.

GEORGE W. JOHNSTON, JUDGE.

THURSDAY, Aug. 29.

Judge Johnston being absent at the Shelbyville Fair, His Honor, Mayor Delph, presided.

John Gray was bailed out of the Cave.

DRUNK.—John Scott yesterday got hold of too much mean whisky, and abused his family, which caused him to be arrested and sent to the Cave for six months in default of $200 bail.

A HARD SET.—Manerva Bally, Lucinda Stephens, and Dutch Maggie, alias Maggie Illinger, a trio of street walkers, were arrested for being very disorderly in their conduct and quarrelling in the streets at a late hour of the night. Manerva Baily was required to give bail in $100 for three months, and the others were discharged.

DRUNK.—Valentine Knapp, a man with one eye dressed in deep mourning, was arrested, charged with being drunk, disorderly, and firing a pistol in the street. Bail in $200 for 3 months.

ASSAULT.—Pat McGowan was arrested on a peace warrant sued out by John Flunnel. He was required to give bail in $50 to answer. Bail was also required in $50 to be of good behavior for 3 months.

Samuel Walsley was presented on an assault warrant, sued out by Betty Madden. The case was continued until Saturday.

☞ A reporter of the New York Herald at Long Branch has made the interesting discovery that there is another youthful Lincoln, one named Tommy, and christened "Tadpole" by his father in one of his whimsical moments.

Kentucky.

Fearful as may be the confession, it must be admitted that up to this moment, Kentucky has played an unsuccessful and ignoble part in the great drama now being enacted. The pending revolution has yet to develop in this State those characteristics which have heretofore rendered the word a Kentuckian a synonym for manly impulse, generous daring, and true chivalry. Nor do the signs of the times now indicate that continued immunity from the woe and desolation of war will register upon the page of history any large credit to Kentucky for sagacious prudence or wise forecast. Her selfish policy, whether prompted by correct principle or prudential considerations, will attest her folly.

The very prevalent popular idea that Kentucky is not responsible for the present deplorable condition of the country, and therefore cannot be justly called upon to contribute her resources to the general relief, is as fallacious in logic as untrue in history. The conclusion is not a fair deduction from the proposition, and cannot be sustained in law or ethics. Neither her constitutional nor moral obligations can be measured by her immediate agency in the commencement of the hostilities. But the premises are not true. Kentucky is not less responsible for the complications of the hour than the other slaveholding members of the Federation. No citizens of the late Government have been more prominent and uncompromising parties to the great struggle now terminated in arms, than the people of Kentucky. In no part of the country has the slavery question, whence have sprung all our ills, assumed a more virulent form, and nowhere have geographical feelings more distinctly impressed our political contests. Kentucky has been as largely instrumental in sectionalizing presidential elections as any slaveholding State, and is equally chargeable with the prime causes of events now transpiring. The secession of South Carolina was no more the real cause of the separation of the States than the first gun fired was the occasion of the pending war. Practical secession was but the legitimate action of underlying causes, a due portion of which may be found in the past history of this State. These are stubborn facts, which we mention with no desire to find fault, but solely to recognize that responsibility which justly attaches to our State. The seven seceded States had the courage to meet the issue and play the game out while Kentucky succumbed to the storm.

Kentucky has, at least since the earliest recollections of young men, been a decided pro-slavery State. In no State of the late Union have the people been imbued with more earnest sectional feeling. No people have been more jealous of encroachments upon their State sovereignty; none have been more sensitive to assaults upon their peculiar institutions, and none have given stronger evidence that they held the constitutional immunities of slave property as paramount to any attachment to the Federal league. Where has abolitionism been more abhorred, and where has its triumph been anticipated with less submissive feelings than here? We can not now remember a political contest, national or State, in which the question of slavery was not the controlling issue, and it is an historical fact, that the people have invariably given power to that party representing the most advanced position. No State has clamored more incessantly for her constitutional guarantees, none has given more signs of rebellion against their invasion or denial, and none seemed to hold her slave interests higher above all other political considerations. Only two years ago Kentucky was in the van, demanding a recognition of the equality of the slaveholding emigrant to the Territories, and clamoring lustily for a slave code to protect her migrating sons. We all remember the canvass of 1859, when the rival parties in this State vied with each other in devotion, controlling paramount zeal for the interests of slavery; and when the people gave sign that the Union and the Constitution would be to them valueless, nay, oppressive forms, unless these guarantees were secured. Indeed, the political history of Kentucky has placed her in the lead of ultra pro-slavery States, her constitutional principles in accord, and her sympathies in full union with the extreme South. And when all her demands were rejected, her claimed guarantees disregarded, and her sectional feelings outraged by the transfer of the Government to the anti-slavery party of the country, there was as much reason to apprehend secession and revolution in Kentucky as in South Carolina, if the past history of each be consulted. The single difference between the two States is, that the action of South Carolina verified the pluck and sincerity of her people, while Kentucky cowered before the responsibility of the step she was morally pledged to make.

The wide and irreconcilable divergence of sentiment in the country on the subject of slavery, engendering sectional feeling, and resulting in a trial of geographical strength, is manifestly the real cause of the separation of the States. Extreme opinions have broken the Union. Kentucky has been as extreme in her position up to the very hour of action, as any Cotton-growing State. She has blustered, clamored, threatened as loudly and violently as any other, but unlike the seceded States, she was willing to take the blow and not make her threats good. Recurrence to the character of our political struggles in Kentucky, the tone of public speakers and the temper of the press, will convince the reader that there is reason in these assertions.

But men urge the exposed condition of Kentucky as an apology for her timid position. Prudential considerations, looking to the safety of the people, are plead, with the argument that the motive of self-interest and self-preservation should subordinate all considerations arising from past affiliations or present sympathy in the action of political bodies. It is said that Kentucky, being a border State, was compelled to seek refuge from the crushing collisions of the sections in the position of neutrality, and that new idea has been held up to the people as the very acme of far-reaching statesmanship. Do the threatening signs of discord and strife in our counsels and among our own people, promise to justify the expectation?

Neutrality, as held by a member of a Federation, the States of which are at war, has proven an untenable position. It has run its course. Its original advocates have abandoned it, and the Federal Government refuses it longer toleration. War has been temporarily averted, but the indications are threatening that, in the brief suspension, it has gathered fury and passion to increase its woes.

What destiny may be in store for our old Commonwealth, we do not propose to inquire. We believe that the action of the State up to this time has been the result of popular deception—and entertain an earnest hope that the future action of the people may redeem the folly and absurdity of the past.—[Lexington Statesman.

From Cairo—Retaliation.

The St. Louis Republican, a Lincoln organ, which ought to be orthodox with all papers of that stripe, has the following Cairo news, under date of the 27th. It will be seen that the citizens of Paducah had nothing to do with the capture of the Sam'l Orr. It was done by the crew of the Terry, the Tennessee boat stolen by a Cairo gun boat. Will the Lincoln papers make the correction?

The gun boat A. O. Tyler is lying here, anchored in the stream, with steam up constantly. The Lexington is said to be near Commerce, and the Conestoga at Mound City.

Captain Hambleton, of the Mound City Marine Railways, has contracted to build gun boats for the use of the Government, and their construction will be immediately commenced. A number of workmen have arrived there, and the job has given a little impetus to that nearly died out town.

There is a great deal of sickness among us, much more so than is usual at this season, the children being most generally afflicted.

The prisoners who were taken at the Charleston skirmish, are still in custody, and will be so retained.

The W. I. Maclay, from Cincinnati, passed up for St. Louis last night, with a heavy load. The Charley Bowen is expected from Evansville this morning, with one company of men from Evansville and some guns.

The citizens of Paducah, as I am reliably informed, had nothing to do with the seizure of the Sam'l Orr, at that place, the boat being taken by the crew of the W. B. Terry and a few rowdies. The Orr is now at Fort Henry on the Tennessee. Her cargo was valued at $18,000, and was probably destined principally for the Southern Confederacy, a destination which it reached. It is understood that they offer to return the boat, on condition that the Terry shall be returned to them, which will not be done.

Rebel Account of the Battle at Wilson's Creek.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH DIVISION M. S. G., BRIG. GEN. M. M. PARSONS COMMANDING, PHELPS' FARM, SPRINGFIELD, August 22, 1861.

Remembering several acts of kindness of yours, and hoping that you will place confidence in a report of mine, I will give you a short account, in honor of the affair at Wilson's Creek, as far as I saw it in person.

Gen. Lyon attacked us before breakfast. I was awoke by Totten's battery opening within 1,250 yards of my tent. We were surprised completely. Sigel also attacked us in our rear, opposite Lyon's point of attack. The battle ground presents large hills with deep ravines, thickly covered with small trees and underbrush. We had a "bushwhack" fight—regiment against regiment, advancing and retreating, for about three hours. Sigel's battery was taken (in our rear) by the gallant Louisiana regiment at the point of the bayonet.

Lyon formed for his main attack—regulars, Kansas regiments, and a few dragoons—within two hundred yards of our battery; we thought they *might* be our own men. Gen. Price, after waiting some fifteen minutes, rode up alone within seventy-five yards, and found out who they were. When they attacked, our battery opened with canister, our infantry advanced, and for ten minutes there was one *unceasing roar of musketry* and thundering of artillery, a portion of Totten's battery replying to my guns. In the end of this last and terrible fire the enemy were driven from the field, leaving Gen. Lyon dead—not even taking his papers from the body. Before this Sigel was in full retreat; was charged by some Arkansas men, and with the remnant of Lyon's command, left for Springfield. Our total loss, as near as can be ascertained, is 517 killed and 720 wounded. Five of Sigel's guns were taken on the field. I had three of them in my charge that night.

Capt. Coleman, our old, steadfast friend, has met the death we, of old, predicted, and is buried on the battle field; Col. Kelly is badly wounded in the arm; Wm. May in the thigh; Col. K. will be in at the next fight, however. May will not be well till winter. Sam Gilfillan has nearly recovered from his Carthage wound; is now on duty. Capt. Guibor is in the tent, slightly unwell; he was cut off early in the day of the fight, but escaped by riding through Sigel's lines; the dragoons fired on him and gave chase, but the Captain's horse was too fast. This left me in command. I went into action with the battery three times, and was so fortunate as to be specially mentioned in general orders.

* * * * *

We had a fine battery, nearly equal to our old one, and hope to do continued good service against our enemies.

We took about 400 prisoners, who have been released on parole. The Federal wounded are taken as good care of as our own, though that is not the best, medicine being scarce. Lyon's corps is now within one hundred yards of my tent; it was disinterred this afternoon, and to-morrow starts for St. Louis.

Billy Corkery and Bob Finney are our 2d and 3d Lieutenants. Johnny Corkory is severely wounded, but will recover. I was wounded at Carthage, by shell, but am now well as ever.

I have the honor to be
With great respect, yours truly
W. P. BARLOW,
1st Lieut. Capt. G.'s Battery, M. S. G.

☞ We learn from the Cincinnati Commercial that Gen. Rosecrans was at Clarksburg day before yesterday (Tuesday). We infer from a private dispatch that he moved toward the enemy from that point yesterday. That paper adds this intelligence in regard to the late fight and capture of Col. Tyler's division:

The Defeat of the Ohio 7th in Western Virginia.

We met, last evening, two members of the Ohio 7th Regiment—Frank Beard, son of J. H. Beard, the artist, and L. S. Butler, the latter of the regimental band. They left the camp of the 7th on Saturday at ten o'clock in the morning. The camp was at that time six miles from Gauley Bridge, on the Gauley river, east of the position of Gen. Cox. Col. Tyler had marched down to that point from Summerville, because an attack on Gen. Cox had been anticipated. All apprehensions on that subject had, however, passed away, and when our informants left, eight companies of the regiment were under marching orders for a place known as "Cross Lanes," which is ten miles west of Summersville,—a march of about thirty-five miles. Here, according to a dispatch received last night, the fight took place on Monday morning. The troops had not the slightest expectation of an attack, and seem to have been taken completely by surprise. Messrs. Beard and Butler could hardly believe the story of a fight. The 7th Regiment is principally made up of companies from the Western Reserve, there being three companies from Cleveland and one from Oberlin.

A skirmish which cost the 7th several men took place Wednesday last, south of Summersville. A squad of fourteen men of company K, under Captain Shutte, left camp to watch at a ford of the Gauley river, four miles south of Summersville. They proceeded eight miles beyond the ford, and were there ambuscaded, four of them killed on the spot and six wounded. Capt. Shutte was shot through the bowels and mortally wounded. The rebel party were driven off, and all the wounded brought in except the Captain, who told the men that he must very soon die, and they should leave him. There was a little log house near, and making him as comfortable as they could they left him there to die.

The account which we have of the fight on Monday morning at Cross Lanes, is manifestly colored by the excitement of the occasion. We have no doubt the forces of the enemy and the losses on both sides have been exaggerated. There is no question however, but we have suffered a severe loss.

☞ This brace of items we copy from the Cincinnati Gazette, and we doubt not that one is as true as the other, but we don't "affirm" at all, excepting to say that the Gazette man will dodge if he can:

Later From Western Virginia—Skirmish and Defeat of Rebels at Wayne Court House.

We learn from the officers of the steamer Fannie McBurnie, which arrived last evening from the Big Sandy, that a fight took place between six companies of Virginia volunteers under General Zeigle, and an equal number of Rebels, who were encamped near Wayne Court House, on Monday afternoon, in which the Rebels were completely dispersed with a loss of four or five killed and fifteen taken prisoners. Gen. Zeigle was still pursuing the Rebels.

A TERRIBLE FIGHT OR NO FIGHT AT ALL.

Our regular dispatches have some particulars of a terrible fight between Col. Tyler's Regiment Ohio Volunteers and several thousand Confederates, at Gauley; while our own army correspondent, "Agate," telegraphs from Clarksburg that the reported fight is all a romance. We of course affirm by our correspondent, but we give both statements.

SOUTHERN FLAGS!
LARGE AND SMALL!

FLAGS, ALL SIZES, FROM 10 INCHES TO 8 FT.;
SOUTHERN PAPERS AND ENVELOPS;
SOUTHERN COCKADES;
SOUTHERN BADGES;
HARDEE'S CAVALRY TACTICS;
" LIGHT INFANTRY TACTICS;
DEGREE WORKS OF K. G. C.;
A SOUTHERN HOME AND A SOUTHERN MAN
Also,
BOOKS AND STATIONERY; SUPER WRITING PAPER AND ENVELOPS.
Fourth street, bet. Main and Market.
au17 d1m G. W. ROBERTSON

DISSOLUTION.
THE copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of JACK & BROTHER, is this day dissolved. John G. Jack having purchased the entire interest in the stock and assets, is authorized to settle the partnership business and to use the name of the firm for the purpose.
J. G. JACK,
Louisville, Aug. 14, 1861. EDW. W. JACK.

NOTICE.
THE undersigned will continue the WHOLESALE GROCERY AND COMMISSION BUSINESS at the old stand, No. 320 Main street, between Third and Fourth. J. G. JACK.
Louisville, Aug 14th, 1861. au19 dtf

SPLIT-BOTTOM CHAIRS.
We are Agents for the sale of KENTUCKY PENITENTIARY Split-bottomed Chairs and have in store for sale a large lot of all sizes.
A. L. SHOTWELL & SON,
a22 dtf Wallstreet.

By Telegraph.

Yesterday Noon's Dispatches.

MAIL CONTRACTORS.

LADY PRISONERS.

MORE SKIRMISHING.

MISSOURI NEWS.

Arrival of the Asia.

Death of a M. P. from Canada.

Mail Contractors Under Surveillance.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—A circular letter was recently sent, it is understood, from the office of the Auditor of the Treasury for the Postoffice Department to the proper persons near the residence of certain mail contractors in the States of Kentucky, Missouri, and Maryland, for the purposed of ascertaining whether those contractors are faithful and loyal to the Union, and to guard against an improper use of their facilities for Secession purposes. Much valuable information was received from this inquiry.

Corrections.

WASHINGTON, August 29.—The statement that news has been received indicating a certain and speedy recognition of the Confederate States is unfounded. On the contrary, the indications are that all the European Governments intend to respect the blockade and to wait the result of the struggle.

Skirmishing.

A messenger from the Virginia side this morning, states that our Picket forces advanced to Bailey's Cross Roads yesterday, and drove the Secession pickets a mile and a half.

It is said that the latter have taken possession of a commanding eminence and are throwing up entrenchments.

There was much firing during the day but without fatal results. It was reported a dash of Secession cavalry was made at what was supposed to be a deserted cannon, after about twelve rounds had been fired as it from howitzers. On a near approach, however, they discovered it to be a sham.

[Special to the New York Times.]

Ladies in Confinement.

WASHINGTON, Aug 28.—The female Rebels now under arrest were transferred to-day to a commodious building temporarily hired for the purpose of keeping them in confinement. Several have been arrested besides those whose names are given.

[Special to the Com. Adv.]

Old Postage Stamps Good.

It is authoritatively announced that old postage stamps are good when the new ones are not on sale.

Mr. Zeastman, of Chicago, an old anti-slavery man has been appointed Consul to Bristol.

Mrs. Greenhow remains under guard in her own house here.

Political arrests are no longer to be published here, as the purposes of the Government are thus interfered with.

[Special to the N. Y. Herald.]

The Rebels at Glasgow, Ky. have named their Camp, Vallandigham, in honor of the Ohio Representative.

Utah Independent.

It is reported that Brigham Young has declared Utah Independent.

Daniel Kemple of the 2nd Michigan Regiment was killed yesterday by the accidental discharge of a gun in the hands of a comrade.

From Lexington, Mo.

LEXINGTON, Aug. 29.—The Rebels, encouraged by the exaggerated reports of the battle near Springfield, are congregating in large numbers in this and surrounding counties, and committing all kinds of outrages upon Union men and their property.

If they are allowed to overrun Lafayette, Ray, and other rich counties in this part of the State as they are now doing, they will steal enough from the Union men to subsist their army for months. In view of this condition of things assistance has been asked of Gen. Fremont.

The Home Guards occupy the fortifications here, and are well supplied with arms and provisions, and can probably hold the place, but reinforcements are needed to operate against parties engaged in ravaging the country.

Prominent men are daily threatened with death. Ex-Gov. King, of Ray county, has been frequently warned, but his devotion to the Union cause is unshaken, and he and his sons are ready to shoulder their muskets.

Arrival of the Asia.

SANDY HOOK, Aug. 29.—Passed—the steamer Asia, 18th. She reports the arrival out of the Great Eastern, Arabia, and New York.

The general news is wholly unimportant.

English Cotton Supply Association.

A letter from the commissary of the Cotton Supply Association reports the result of his visit to Egypt.

He gives an encouraging account of the prospect of the cotton productive capacity of Egypt. The Viceroy expressed great interest in the extension, but can do very little.

The Paris Bourse was firm. Rentes 68f 45c. It was reported the French Government had instructed Gen. Gorgon not to oppose the entrance of Cyldiaua into the Papal Territory, should the necessity of war require it.

Decease of an Ex-M. P. of Canada.

TORONTO, C. W., Aug. 29.—Wm. Lyon McKenzie, ex-M. P., died last night in this city. The deceased was the Upper Canada leader of the rebellion of 1837, which resulted in his exile to the United States for twelve years, during which time he was connected with the New York Tribune. Being pardoned in 1849, he returned to Canada and was elected to Parliament, which position he occupied for several years. He was universally respected.

Another Arrest.

NEW YORK, Aug. 29.—Wm. Patrick, a well-known street broker, was arrested on Wednesday and sent to Fort Lafayette.

No Clearances for Matamoras.

For the future no clearances of goods will be allowed for Matamoras, in Mexico. The above is by order of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Change in the Journal of Commerce.

Negotiations are afoot to change the ownership of the Journal of Commerce, the present editor, Hallock, to be withdrawn.

Remains of Gen. Lyons.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 29.—The remains of Gen. Lyons reached here this morning and were escorted by the military and citizens to Smith and Nixons Hall, where they will lie in state till 9 P. M. Large numbers of people visited the Hall during the day.—The remains will be taken east to-night.

Thanks to D. S. Dickinson.

SCRANTON, PA., Aug. 29.—At a convention held at Wilksbarre, called under the auspices of the Republican party, resolutions were passed unanimously thanking Hon. D. S. Dickinson for his masterly plea for the Union.

From Fort Monroe.

FORT MONROE, Aug. 28.—We have no tidings from the naval expedition.

It turns out that the firing on our flag of truce from Craney Island some weeks ago was entirely unauthorized by Gen. Huger. On hearing of the outrage he sent an apology to Com. Stringham.

Porte Crayon Arrested.

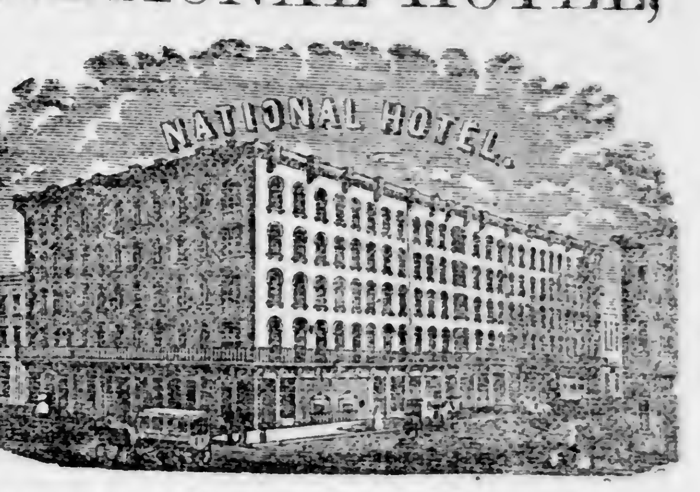
BALTIMORE, Aug. 29.—A private letter received in this city, says the Secessionists arrested Col. Shotler, the well known proprietor of Berkley Springs, and carried him to Richmond.

River and Weather.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 29.—River fallen nine inches. There is now fourteen and one fourth feet in the channel. Weather clear. Thermometer 78.

☞ Latest News on Fourth Page.

Musselman & Son.
TOBACCO MANUFACTURERS,
THIRD STREET, BETWEEN MAIN AND THE RIVER, LOUISVILLE, KY.,
WHERE WE WILL AT ALL TIMES KEEP A GOOD ARTICLE OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE FOR VIRGINIA, KENTUCKY, MISSOURI and TENNESSEE LEAF, to which we respectfully call the attention of the WHOLESALE TRADE. Terms liberal. MUSSELMAN & SON

NATIONAL HOTEL,


T. A. HARROW, Proprietor,
Corner of Main and Fourth Streets,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
THE NATIONAL HOTEL IS SITUATED IN THE VERY CENTER OF THE BUSINESS PART of the city, convenient to the Railroad, Telegraph and Express offices, the Banks, Post-Office and places of amusement, and within one square of the principal Steamboat Landing. The House has been thoroughly renovated and refitted for the Summer business, and is in better condition now than it was ever before, and to the traveling community, and persons visiting the city for business or pleasure, offers every inducement for patronage. PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.
TERMS, $1 50 PER DAY.

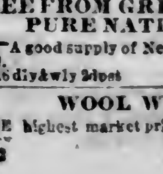
DRUMS!
OF LOUISVILLE MANUFACTURE!
J. MASON & CO.,
497 MAIN STREET, BETWEEN THIRD AND FOURTH,
THIRD DOOR ABOVE NATIONAL HOTEL.
my31 dtf&w1

ESTABLISHED 1839
S. T. SUIT'S KENTUCKY PREMIUM SALT RIVER BOURBON
S. T. SUIT'S KENTUCKY 1854 SALT RIVER BOURBON
S. T. SUIT'S KENTUCKY 1856 SALT RIVER BOURBON
THE ABOVE BRAND IF BURNED IS GENUINE
ADDRESS
S. T. SUIT,
SALT RIVER DISTILLERIES
KENTUCKY.

HOME GROWN
TURNIP SEED, OF 1861.
NEW CROP READY FOR SHIPPING,
GROWN BY
J. D. BONDURANT,
(From select stocks, and cultured under the supervision of an experienced Seedsman.)
Seed and Agricultural Warehouse,
534 MAIN STREET, NEAR SIXTH,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
QUOTATIONS NOT ALLOWED, WHERE LESS than 50 lbs are taken.
White Flat Dutch (desirable for table in Spring)....60 ₩ 100 lbs.
Early Red, or Purple Top....60 " "
Ruta Baga, or Sweet....60 " "
White Stone....50 " "
Winter, or Russian....40 " "
In Papers, $2 50 ₩ 100
Liberal Discount to the Trade.
je26 dtf J. D. BONDURANT.

H. W. WILKES, JR.,
Manufacturer and Dealer,
NO. 75 FOURTH ST., LOUISVILLE, KY.
Factory Findings generally,
Woolen Machinery,
Card Clothing,
Rubber Belting,
Fan Mill Castings,
Calcutta Lace Leather,
Leather Belting,
Wove Wire Screenery,
Sieves, Riddles, and Traps,
Gum Hose and Packing.
☞ CATALOGUES (in book form), with full description and prices of above, sent FREE by mail, which all Manufacturers, Founderymen, Millers, Railroad men, Merchants, and others are invited to send for. my23 d3m&wly

SELLING OFF AT COST.
AND NO HUMBUG.
A Splendid Stock of Summer
Boots, Shoes and Gaiters
AT COST PRICES.
WE offer our entire stock of SUMMER BOOTS, SHOES and GAITERS AT COST for Cash until further notice. Our stock is large, new and complete, having been recently purchased at very low figures for cash. MERWIN & HALE,
No. 323 West Market street,
between Third and Fourth, south side,
au23 Sign of the American Flag.

FINE KENTUCKY JEANS!


HAVING RECONSTRUCTED my Mill, and added new machinery for making
FINE
Kentucky Jeans,
(which is now being worn so extensively in the South and West), I am now prepared to furnish an article of superior quality, which I will warrant
FREE FROM GREASE and made of PURE NATIVE WOOL.
☞ A good supply of Negro Jeans and Linsey on hand. L. RICHARDSON.
ap16 diy&wly 2dpst

WOOL WANTED.
THE highest market price will be paid for Wool
a22 NOCK, WICKS & CO.

Special Notices.

A Blue Scalp and Withered Hair
Are the consequence of using dyes containing nitrate of Silver. Bear this in mind, and remember also that
Cristadoro's Excelsior Dye
has been analized by DR. CHILTON of New York, the first Analytic Chemist in America, and is certified under his hand to be *free from deleterious* ingredients, as well as a *splendid dye*, instantaneous in its operation, and perfect in its results.
Manufactured by J. CRISTADORO, No. 6 Astor House, New York. Sold everywhere, and applied by all Hair Dressers. au6 d&w1m

TAKE IT IN TIME.—The season is just at hand when the hair falls off, owing to the extreme heat of summer, and if timely precaution is used much trouble may be avoided. A most excellent remedy will be found in *Gilbert's Mountain Hair Restorative*, which will not only prevent the falling of the hair but will reproduce hair on *bald heads of natural color and beauty*. Sold by RAYMOND & TYLER, on Fourth street, near Main. aug8 deod&w

WEBSTER'S GALLERY, AMBROTYPES, PHOTOGRAPHS, IVORYTYPES, LIFE-SIZE PHOTOGRAPHS
my21 473

STRAYED
From the Subscriber, living in Trigg County, Ky., three miles north of Roaring Spring, Ky., on the 12th day of July last, one BAY HORSE about sixteen years old—right eye out, crest fallen, and shod before when he left. One BAY MARE nine years old, had a few saddle marks, and small yoke mark on left side of neck. Also, one BAY HORSE-MULE two years old. Any person who will take them up, or give information concerning them, will be liberally rewarded. Address
JOHN A. WILLES
au19 d9 Roaring Spring, Trigg Co., Ky.

FRUIT JARS!
Hartell's Patent Fruit Jars, Glass Tops.
Willoughby's Patent Fruit Jars, Tin Tops.
Newman's Patent Fruit Jars, Earthenware.
Kentucky Glass Works, Jars, Cork Stoppers.
WE have on hand a very large stock of the above JARS, to which we would call the attention of all persons who intend to preserve fresh fruit, as we are determined to sell them off at prices to suit the times. As all of them have been tried successfully, especially the first mentioned (for which we are the exclusive agents), comment is unnecessary. All orders addressed to us shall receive our prompt attention. WALTON & BARKET,
je12d3m 48 Main street, Louisville, Ky.

I. O. O. F.
[illegible]

REMOVAL.
G. J. MOORE has removed his LOTTERY and EXCHANGE OFFICE from Fifth, to Fourth street in the National Hotel Building, adjoining the office of the Hotel, where he would be pleased to see both old and new customers.
Orders for Tickets in the popular Kentucky State Lottery by mail or otherwise, shall receive prompt attention addressed G. J. MOORE,
au23 d1m 1st Louisville, Ky.

LOUIS JEFFERSON,
(Formerly in the Store of R. L. Talbot & Co.)
Druggist and Apothecary,
Southwest Corner of Market and Seventh streets
LOUISVILLE, KY.
Having recently purchased from Dr. John Sargent his Stock and Fixtures, and having made large additions thereto in the shape of Fresh Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumery, Cigars, Tobacco, Pure Liquors, &c., &c., I am now prepared to respond to the wants of all who may favor me with a call.
Physicians' Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded at all hours of the day or night.
HAVING sold my stock of Drugs, Medicines, &c., to Mr. Louis Jefferson, I take great pleasure recommending him to the patronage of my friends, as they will find him to be an experienced Apothecary. JOHN SARGENT.
jy31 d1m

WANTED TO EXCHANGE.
One hundred three-year old Mules, Real Estate, and Real Estate Notes (the city of Louisville, Ky.,) for NEGROES. Apply to John Burke, near this city.
jy24 d2m JAMES B. BURKE

COAL! COAL!
TO THE PUBLIC!
HAVING taken the office formerly occupied by M. Dravo & Sons, west side of Third street, between Main and Market, I am prepared to furnish the very best quality of PITTSBURGH and other COAL in large or small quantities, at the lowest cash price. ☞ Give me a call.
au6 d1m R. J. STUART.

$200 REWARD.
RANAWAY from my Farm, in Logan county, Ky., nine miles south of Russellville, on Sunday night, the 11th of August, two negro men, WESLEY and HENRY. Wesley is about twenty-eight years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, is copper color; when spoken to, looks down. Henry is about twenty-five years old, 6 feet 10 or 11 inches high, very black, and weighs two hundred pounds.
I will give a reward of $100 each if taken out of the State, $50 each if taken in any county bordering on the Ohio river, or $25 each if taken in any other county in the State, and confined in some jail so that I can get them. J. B. PAYNE.
au19 dtf Volney, Logan Co., Ky.

VERY LATEST NEWS.

☞ We are informed by a reliable gentleman just from Camp Boone, that the rails which were removed from the track at Elk Fork, were taken up by three deserters from Camp Boone, one of them a shrewd and smart Englishman, who had been for sometime suspected and watched as a Lincoln spy. They did this to avoid pursuit, and they arranged the flag so that a train from the north could see the danger in time to avoid it, while one from Camp Boone, in pursuit, would inevitably have been thrown from the track. Thus falls to the ground another of the Journal's frightful stories, made to excite and irritate its friends.

☞ We understand that a Mr. Fink was sent to Franklin, Ky., a few days since, to tear up the track of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. The reason assigned for the Vandal act was that it was a "military necessity." This act indicates, in our opinion, the determination at once to occupy this city with Lincoln troops. The Nashville Railroad was to be torn up to prevent the coming of Tennessee troops to the relief of Kentucky.

City Council.—The City Council was in session last night, but little business of importance was transacted. Alderman Gault, of the Ninth Ward, resigned, and an election was ordered for the 7th of September to fill the vacancy.

Quartermaster Dent submitted an elaborate report in regard to the Home Guard. In his report he states that the Home Guard have in their possession 1,300 guns and over 70,000 round of ball cartriges.

Election of Officers.—The Hunt Guards, at their meeting last night, elected the following officers: Captain—J. A. Zanone; 1st Lieutenant—Wm. Miller; 2d Lieutenant—Geo. Talbott; 3d Lieutenant—A. Maxey. This excellent Company is fast filling up its ranks and promises to be one of the finest Companies in the State Guard. Since their organization they have been frequently called upon by the citizens and each time responded nobly.

Arrest in Elizabethtown.—Yesterday W. L. Hoblitzell, formerly of Adam's Express Company, was arrested in Elizabethtown on a capias issued upon indictment in the Hart county Equity and Criminal Court. The arrest was made by Marshal McDonald. He is in jail. We believe he is a lieutenant in one of Gen. Rousseau's companies over the river.

☞ The Richmond (Virginia) Dispatch has a full list of the deaths at the General Hospital at Charlottesville, from July 17th to August 24th. It sums up 73. The number admitted to the hospital during that period, including the wounded at the late battle, was nearly 2,000.

☞ We are in receipt of a letter from our young friend, Bob Barclay, of this city, from the Peninsula, at Grove Wharf, Virginia, in the bold Magruder's division. He is in the Perritt Guards, 5th Regiment Louisiana Volunteers, with twenty more Kentuckians.

☞ We learn by way of Chicago and Cincinnati, that terrible times, "fearful scenes," and a "deplorable state of affairs" exist down in Georgia. Well, let Georgia alone, and don't try to mix in with such affairs.

☞ Col. Wm. Preston made a speech yesterday in Lexington. We understand that he took a decided position in favor of resistance to the infamous Lincoln Government.

☞ The following are among the Washington dispatches of the New York Herald, of Tuesday:

A trunk was seized at the depot in this city addressed to Mrs. Gwin. It was opened and found to contain a lot of gentlemen's shirts. Some of them were sewed together, in one of which was found a map of all of our fortifications on the Virginia side of the river. This was an important discovery, and resulted in the immediate arrest of Mrs. Gwin.

Altogether about six persons who have called upon Mrs. Grenough, Mrs. Gwin, and the wife and daughters of Mr. Philip Phillips have been arrested and held. They are Southerners, and from circumstantial and positive evidence obtained against them are spies. A large number of people beside these have called as acquaintances, and upon learning the facts of the arrest and giving evidence of their own loyalty were allowed to leave. None of them were allowed to enter the house without being informed that they would not be allowed to pass out without an order from the Secretary of War or Provost Marshal. Consequently all callers not arrested decline entering.

ARREST OF RESIGNED OFFICERS.

Captain Robert Tansill and Lieutenant Thomas S. Wilson, of the Marine corps, and Henry B. Claiborn, and Hillary Cenas, both Midshipmen, have been sent to Fort Hamilton. They had tendered to the Secretary of Navy their resignations, which were rejected. Their names have been stricken from the roll.

EXPECTED DECLARATION OF MARTIAL LAW IN WASHINGTON.

The city has been thrown into a state of excitement this morning by a report that martial law is to be immediately declared. The authorities have not yet decided to take such a step.

☞ The Hon. C. L. Vallandigham, of Ohio, in a letter published in the Dayton, (O.,) Empire, thus refutes one or two of the slanders uttered against him:

Letter from Hon. C. L. Vallandigham.

Editors of the Empire:—In the letter of Hon. J. Scott Harrison, published this morning, I find the following:

"A distinguished member of Congress is reported to have said in his place in the House of Representatives during the last session, that he was for 'peace—*peace before the Union.*'"

Now, as I have been repeatedly charged by the Republican press with having uttered this sentiment, I cannot mistake the allusion. Permit me, therefore, to say that I never either in my place in the House of Representatives, or *any where else*, said anything of the kind, and I am surprised that the statement should have found a responsible indorser, especially in one who as an ex-member of Congress, ought to have known that the Congressional Globe would either verify or explode the charge. It is a part of that mass of falsehood created and set afloat so persistently for the last few years in regard to all that concerns me, and is of the same coinage as that other falsehood that I once said that "Federal troops must pass over my dead body on their way South"—a speech of intense stupidity which I never at any time, in any place, in any shape or form, uttered in my life.

But now allow me also to say that I *am* for peace—speedy and honorable peace—*because* I am for the Union, and know, or think I know, that every hour of warfare by so much diminishes the hopes and chances of its restoration. I repeat with Douglas, "War is disunion. War is final, eternal separation;" and with Chatham: "My Lords, you cannot conquer America."

C. L. VALLANDIGHAM.

Dayton, Aug 20, 1861.

☞ General Anderson will be here to-day, and proceed immediately to work in organizing his new department across the river. His staff will meet him in this city to-morrow, and the corps will proceed immediately to Louisville, the General's present head quarters.—[Cin. Enq., Aug. 29th.

ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

Letter From Se De Kay.

The First Kentucky Regiment at Manassas—The Flag of the Regiment—Jack Thompson of Daviess County.

[Special Correspondence Louisville Courier.]

Camp Bartow, near Manassas, Friday, August 23, 1861.

A week of chill rain storms has served to remind us not only of the personal discomforts of camp life, but of the rapid departure of summer, and the near approach of the season of "mist and mellow fruitfulness." The "last roses" are indeed blooming, though it was but the other day that I plucked one on the battle field, where it had opened its delicate fragrance upon the tainted air amid the wreck and desolation of horrid war.

We still linger in possession of our dearly bought position; our forces occupying, at present, no more advanced lines than before the 21st of July. Aside from the moral effect upon the whole world, and that is momentous, our immortal victory has availed us but little. We barely hold our own; but then the month of apparent inaction has been wisely employed by our Generals in preparing for the decisive blow of the contest. When we shall strike, *quien sabe*. No one, save General Johnston, who closets himself in his little yellow brick headquarters, a mile west of our camp, and diligently engages himself in reorganizing the army, and making ready for the conflict which shall result in freeing nine millions of people and re-establishing the Ark of Liberty, so long desecrated by the impious Northmen.

That there will be a forward movement soon we have every reason to believe, and no reader of the Courier need be astonished while sipping his morning coffee if he sees the announcement of our occupation of Maryland and the hemming in of the Federal Capital. We must have winter quarters, and Baltimore would furnish splendid accommodations for our forces.

For ourselves, and by that expression I mean the 1st Kentucky Regiment, we are faring admirably. Our camp is by long odds the neatest and most salubrious in the vicinity. Well located upon a gentle declivity and bordered by a belt of white oak and pine trees, it is as pretty a little city of canvass as the eye ever fell upon. Nor is it so small either. Since the arrival of the four companies that have been stationed at Norfolk and Richmond, our battalion has assumed the proportions of a full regiment, and now is the equal of any in the service. Our field officers are gentlemen not only of the finest military attainments, but of that noble and manly disposition that causes them to provide all that is possible for the comfort and pleasure of the men. Rigid in discipline, exacting in the performance of all duties, and determined in the discharge of the functions of their high offices, still they are in no wise possessed of hauteur, they never exercise severity, and by their conduct not only win the respect and obedience but affection of the privates. Col. Thos. H. Taylor has been in command two weeks, and in that period has not only established a degree of universal popularity, but day by day gradually strengthens the bonds of esteem with which the men are bound to him. It may be that the troubles and trials, the mortifications and disappointments, the neglect and misapprehension to which we were subject for so many months, have caused us to look upon our recent good fortune with a more gracious feeling than would have otherwise been the case. Be that as it may, we are now in the finest feather, and feel justly inclined to sing praises to the authors of our well being. Before the arrival of Col. Taylor and Major Anderson we were shelterless, exposed to all the inclemencies of the weather, and without any of the comforts—narrow and contracted as they must be—of a soldier's life. I shall not say why this was the case, nor charge the inefficiency of a former commander with the actually miserable condition of our battalion. Readers can have their own inferences, and it will look rather strange to plain people at home that for four months, while under Col. Duncan, the Kentuckians suffered, while during the two weeks of Col. Taylor's command they have become happy and comfortable.

But it is a matter of pain to me to refer to the past. The public will bear me witness that in all my correspondence I have put the best foot foremost, and concealed the wrongs and injuries from which true and gallant Kentuckians were grievously suffering. As I thought it politic then to hide our unfortunate difficulties, I think it the part of wisdom now to expose their origin. The present intimation of what we have suffered in the past is, however, but a foretaste of what I shall be obliged to publish; dare any one deny aught—the slightest iota—of its asseverations.

Our regiment now embraces the following Companies:

Capt. Desha,	103	men.
" Thompson,	82	"
" Crossland,	86	"
" Bowman,	80	"
" Van Osten,	60	"
" Rowan,	62	"
" Cowan (acting),	58	"
" Childers,	75	"
" Fitzhugh,	52	"
" Harvey,	75	"
Total,	733	"

This is nearly as large a regiment as any in the field, but we desire that it should be the strongest. There is no reason why it should not. Our service is that of the advance guard of the army. We have the reputation in the division of being what my friend Rogers, of the South Licking Rebels, terms it, "the breeziest and most mobile men in the army." And this we have gained by persistent devotion to the cause which was so near our hearts, despite the obstacles thrown in our way.

Young gentlemen in Kentucky desiring to see service, could do no better than to enlist under the flag of the First Regiment—the pioneer of the cause of the South. There is no question that before us is immediate and important service. We shall see the enemy soon, and render other plains quite as immortal as those of Manassas. There is for such as would now join our fortunes, pleasure, comfort, and a chance for distinction that is rarely to be obtained. I understand that arrangements will be made in Kentucky for the transportation of such volunteers as may desire to unite their fortunes with the First Kentucky Regiment. Let the boys come on and be with us—in at the death at Washington City.

A Committee of Captains—Desha, Childers and Fitzhugh, to day, selected the flag of the regiment. It is that beautiful standard presented to Capt. Jack Thompson's Dixie Guards, of Daviess county.—We have all resolved to rally around that flag, because of its nationality and because of its donors, the fair women at home.

SE DE KAY.

☞ A regiment of artillery recruiting at Cincinnati, by Sherman, is about to be disbanded, for want of recruits.

LETTER FROM CAMP BOONE.

[Correspondence of the Louisville Courier.]

Camp Boone, Aug. 25, 1861.

Editors Louisville Courier: I have not seen in the Courier a statement of the organization of this Camp, nor of Camp Burnett, and yet such a statement, I believe, would interest many of your readers. I shall only speak of the 2d, known as Col. Haws' regiment, not knowing fully how the others are organized. This (the 2d) is without a Colonel, its commander—Haws—having been called to Manassas, and I do not think the successor has been indicated. Robert Johnson, the Lieutenant Colonel, is in command; James Hewit, Major; Graves, Adjutant; Wible and Justice, Surgeons.

The captains of the ten companies are: A—Captain Moss, from Columbus, commands the Columbus Rebels; B—Capt. Breckinridge, a full company from Lexington and Fayette county; C—Capt. Lee, a full company, principally from Bullitt; D—Capt. Sleyden, a full company from Graves county; E—Capt. Chipley, a full company from Louisville and Frankfort; F—Capt. Hope, a full company of six feet men from Bourbon county; G—Capt. McDowell, a full company from Harrison county; H—Capt. Owens, a full company from Louisville and Jefferson county; I—Capt. Deadman, a full company from Anderson county—the "Salt River Tigers;" J—Capt. Maderis, a full company from Covington and the adjoining counties. All these companies are finely officered throughout.

The regiment has a full brass band, and Dixie and Marseilles resound through these old woods.

You may depend upon it that this regiment will not run unless ordered to, and it will be prepared to go when duty calls it. But all hope not to fight in old Kentucky. There are many Union men in the State that we still have so much confidence in as to believe that they will not permit an Abolition army to tread the soil of the State without resistance. It is very certain that Lincoln will soon send his armies in the State, and the foray of Rousseau into Louisville to get a flag, was intended as a feeler—just to see how the people will bear a light tread, before King Abraham puts his "foot down firmly."—If a majority of the people of Kentucky invite Abolition armies into the State, the troops in this camp will have but little disposition to interpose to prevent them from despoiling. But it cannot be that brave old Kentucky has sunk so low.

The health of this regiment is remarkable under the circumstances. We have not one case of fever, although we are now treading on the heels of autumn. There are twenty-six cases of measles in camp and at hospital, most of which are convalescent.

To-day, or rather last night, a company of artillery arrived—six field pieces, and one hundred mounted men.

Your untiring labors to save the State from disgrace and the fate of Missouri and Maryland have the amen of every Kentucky heart in this camp. Most truly,

CLAUDE.

North Carolina, Look Out.

We copy the following extract of a letter purporting to come from Fayetteville, N. C. under date of the 6th, by a correspondent to the Detroit, Michigan, Advertiser. The Cincinnati Gazette republished it yesterday with tremendous head lines of "small caps" and "black letter" for the special encouragement of the "Union sentiment". The letter, if ever written, was undoubtedly a hoax, but we give this extract to show the tricks the Northern press resort to, to gull the people:

We also have enrolled in this part of the State (the Eastern) a full brigade of loyal men who are at present acting as Home Guards. They are composed of our most substantial citizens, a regiment of which expect to be called to assist in defending Washington, their services having been tendered for that purpose. Col. Foster is their commander. He has been in all parts of the State organizing Union Lodges, and will doubtless be our Provisional Governor, being one of the most fearless and able men we have in the State. If the Federal Government will furnish us with arms, we will take care of ourselves and see to it, that a new order of things is established. Why not land a force on our Eastern shores with a good supply of arms? If Government will do it, Col. Foster's whole brigade will jump at the chance of joining the Federal force, after being armed, and will, with them, march on and take Norfolk, which is only about forty miles from where the Federal force should land. Why not appoint Col. Foster a Brigadier General and arm and equip his men at once? In such a condition they would not only be able to act in concert with the forces now engaged in the western part of the State in organizing our Provisional Government, but they would also be in readiness to assist in taking Charleston, a city that is detested here worse than ordinary people detest rattlesnakes.

Highly Important Arrest at Philadelphia.

Here is an item highly sensational, mixed with a little of the realities (the grabbling of $1,000 in gold) which we find in the Cincinnati Gazette:

Samuel Eaken, who has been arrested at Philadelphia, on a charge of treason, and taken to Fort Lafayette, is one of the most skillful of mechanics and chemists, and has been receiving high pay from the Richmond authorities. At the time of his arrest he was endeavoring to get a force of mechanics to take South, and to buy telegraph and other material. A correspondent of the N. Y. Herald, says that in searching his house in Philadelphia, some curious contrivances were discovered. Among the them about 8,000 feet of extremely minute insulated telegraph wire, of the thickness of thread, wrapped in silk, and adapted to forming connection with any ordinary wire. The color of the thread was green, and in some respects, it was similar to the fragments of cable picked up near Fortress Monroe. At a distance of ten yards this wire was invisible, and it could be trailed through grass and herbage, over any extent of country, without detection. The object of this wire was, doubtless, to lead off messages from the Government lines, and put the Rebels into possession of every important movement. Eaken insisted that it was an improved wire for insulating magnets; but well informed witnesses disagreed with him. A percussion cap was likewise discovered, that would ignite cannon cartridges through the thick metallic coverings and thus avoid the necessity of tearing off the envelope. The model of a cannon, likewise, came to light, that the inventor supposes capable of splitting a seventy-four, frigate in half at a distance of three miles. A miniature torpedo for submarine purposes, consisting essentially of a gutta-percha bag and tube was discovered, and this, from the prisoner's own admission, was to be employed in blowing up war vessels. Among the prisoner's private papers we may enumerate a railroad pass, directing the various Southern railways to pass the bearer to any point in the Confederacy and charge his expenses to the Davis government; a letter from the Director of the Richmond armory, containing grave matters not yet made public; and one from George B. Sloat, the precise nature of which is not yet explained, which the prisoner was detected chewing to pieces. He succeeded in swallowing half the missive. More than $1,000 in gold were likewise taken from his effects.

☞ An especial correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, in a long letter about the battle near Springfield, Mo., has the following:

The Battle-field a Fortnight after the Fight.

There still remains about seventy-five or one hundred unburied bodies upon the field of battle, besides a large number of horses. The bodies are in every instance those of Federal soldiers, and are generally lying on hard gravelly ridges. Those who fell in the hollows, or where the ground was soft, have been hid from view. The stench arising from the field is not as overpowering as might be supposed. With a single exception, every face has turned as black as an Ethiop's, and that one, strange to say, persists in retaining its Circassian characteristic. In several instances, the visitor can distinctly see where wounded men have dragged themselves from the places where they fell, to the shade afforded by the few scrubby oak bushes in the field, and there, with the crimson tide of life ebbing away, and no kind hand to administer so trifling a thing as a cup of water, for the want of which they were famishing, they laid them down to die. Some of our wounded men, who had thus sought the shade, were not found for three or four days after the battle.

River Intelligence.

LOUISVILLE.

FRIDAY MORNING............AUGUST 30.

BOATS LEAVING TO-DAY.

For Particulars see Steamboat Advertisements.

MAJOR ANDERSON, Cincinnati.
COMMERCIAL, Archer, Henderson.

ARRIVALS, August 29.

Superior, Cin;	Commercial, Henderson
Diligent, Troy;	Hetty Gilmore, Evansv

DEPARTURES.

Superior, Cin;	Diligent, Troy;
Linden, Pitts;	Hetty Gilmore, Evansv;
John Gault, Cairo;	

The River continues falling, with scant six feet water in the canal last evening.—That, however, is an excellent stage for the time of year. The weather is clear, and getting warm again.

At Cincinnati, yesterday, the river had fallen nine inches, and steadily declining, like the commerce of that once thriving city.

The packets yesterday had very slim trips, especially the John Gault, for Cairo. The order of the Lincoln Government, to capture all freight for Kentucky ports on boats that land at Evansville, has very materially checked the trade along the river.

Henderson Mail Packet.—The Commercial, the lightest side-wheel craft afloat, Capt. Archer, is the mail and passenger packet to Owensboro, Evansville, Henderson, and all way places this evening. She starts at 5 o'clock from Portland, in place of the Grey Eagle, and takes freight and passengers to all way landings, and attends to all way business.

☞ The Memphis papers, of Tuesday, report continued rains in that vicinity, and from the Argus we copy the following:

The departures this evening will embrace the Kentucky, Prince of Wales, St. Francis and S. H. Tucker.

The Louisville, the fleet boat on the Mississippi river, will be in to-morrow.

The H. D. Mears arrived from Vicksburg with a moderate trip. Capt. Rowland informs us that it has rained every day since the Mears left here, last Wednesday, down the river. The cotton crop is suffering from the wet weather.

The Gen. Quitman, Capt. J. W. Cannon, arrived this morning, from New Orleans, with a pretty fair trip. The Quitman had the misfortune to break a shaft when near Napoleon.—The trip was finished, however, on one wheel. She will return to New Orleans for repairs.

RECEIPTS BY THE RIVER.

Embracing only the Leading Articles Import.

CINCINNATI—Per steamer Superior—21 bbls sugar, Tyler & Martin—17 packages tea, Gardner & Co—100 bbls whisky, D. H. Cowan—150 bags, Gardner & Co—51 bbls whisky, for Schrodt & Laval—40 bbls whisky, John Snyder & co—129 bbls whisky, Doern & Hughes—100 boxes starch, Dupont & Co—20 boxes starch, John Terry & Co—22 bbls pork, Peak—42 hogs, 44 hhds tobacco, 23 casks bacon, 9 boxes do, 2 boxes cheese, 56 packages butter, 12 bales wadding, 5 bbls flour, 4 bags coffee, 50 bags malt, 31 boxes and shoes, 48 boxes hats, 151 packages of merchandise, consignees—

News from Richmond.

We extract from the Richmond Enquirer of the 26th, the following items:

THE FEDERAL BLOCKADE.

We learn that, in view of the existing blockade, the Confederate States Congress has decided to throw the whole Southern coast open to foreign commerce by repealing the law establishing ports of entry. Where vessels shall run the blockade into any of the shore inlets, they may, under the operations of the bill passed by Congress, pay the Confederate duties, obtain clearance, and transact all necessary custom house business at the port of entries nearest their landing.

NEW GOVERNMENT STOCK.

The President has returned with his approval a bill passed in secret session by Congress to authorize the issue of inscribed stock in the stead of coupon bonds, at the option of the holder. The certificates of this stock are to be made payable to order transferable at the Treasury for the same amount of principal, at the same rate of interest, and payable at the same date, as are prescribed for the bonds. This stock is intended both as a permanent investment and a currency bearing interest, which the Treasury notes do not. The penalties for counterfeiting it are imprisonment for a term not less than three years nor more than ten years, and a fine in a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars.

THE RETALIATORY LAW.

A difference is understood to have arisen in Congress as to the proper measure of retaliation in view of the confiscation measure of the Lincoln Administration. While a number of the members are in favor of confiscating all Yankee property in the South of every description, in real estates, stocks, credits, &c., to indemnify Southern citizens for the losses they have been put to by the robber legislation at Washington, another portion of Congress are for carrying retaliation only to the extent of a sequestration act.

If the law should be passed in a retaliatory shape, it will be necessary to protect it against fraudulent assignments by a statute of limitations. The New York papers have been very busy in creating the impression that the stocks of the Confederate States have been pretty much bought up in the Northern markets by Southern speculators. To what extent these sales on the New York Stock Exchange to Southern customers have been in good faith, is the subject of serious and considerable doubt. That there have been many fraudulent Northern assignments in the South since last winter does not admit of question, and will require a nice adjustment of a statute of limitations to discover frauds and concealments under the provisions of any measures of confiscation of Yankee property that Congress may determine.

NAVY APPROPRIATIONS—RIVER DEFENSES.

To pay employees at the Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va., from the first day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, to the eighteenth of February, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, the sum of six thousand seven hundred dollars.

For floating defenses for New Orleans, La., eight hundred thousand dollars.

To construct * * * * fifty thousand dollars.

To construct a centrifugal gun, invented by Chas. S. Dickinson, subject to the conditions of the Act passed for that purpose, fifty thousand dollars.

For expenditures in the Ordnance Department of the Navy Yard at Norfolk, for the year ending February eighteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, one hundred and fifteen thousand and fifty-one dollars.

For the construction, equipment and armament of two iron-clad gun boats for the defense of the Mississippi river and the city of Memphis, one hundred and sixty thousand dollars.

From Richmond.

[Special Dispatches to the Nashville Union and American.]

Richmond, Aug. 27.

There is a large number of prominent Kentuckians here, who state that the feeling of resistance to the despotism of the Lincoln Government in that State is unmistakably on the increase. Numerous letters from Kentucky indicate the same state of feeling.

President Davis is still confined with an attack of chills and fever.

Vice-President Stephens is sick at Manassas Junction.

Congress may postpone the adjournment, since President Davis is too unwell to attend to the public business.

☞ If the following, which we find in the Cincinnati Enquirer of yesterday, be true, we have nothing to hope for by neutrality, but our own people must prepare for invasion:

Important from Washington.—A military gentleman, direct from Washington, and enjoying the confidence of the Administration, informs us that Messrs. Dudley and King, Commissioners from Governor Magoffin to the President, had an interview with the Executive and Cabinet, and were promptly informed that the neutrality position of Kentucky would not be respected in future; that Federal troops would pass through Kentucky, and pass through that State for the support of the Union men of Tennessee, and other Southern States. The Commissioners urged that the neutrality should be respected, but the President was firm and decisive in saying "that no neutrality issue would be respected by him."

Latest by Telegraph.

Last Night's Dispatches.

[SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE COURIER.]

Gen. Bragg Ordered to the Potomac.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Commercial Intercourse With the North Prohibited.

WAR DEPARTMENT AUTHORIZES RECRUITING STATIONS IN MISSOURI, KENTUCKY, MARYLAND AND DELAWARE.

STATE HOSPITALS.

Hon. John Slidell Commissioner to Europe.

Nashville, Tenn., Aug. 29.

The Charleston Mercury of the 27th learns from reliable authority that Gen. Braxton Bragg has been ordered to report for duty with the army of the Potomac.—Gen. R. H. Anderson succeeds Gen. Bragg in the command at Pensacola.

Our special Richmond dispatches to-day state that the Committee on Foreign Affairs in the Confederate Congress have reported a bill prohibiting commercial intercourse with the North during the existence of the war, except in certain necessary articles, which are specified.

The Confederate States War Department has authorized the establishment of recruiting stations in Missouri, Kentucky, Maryland, and Delaware.

State hospitals have been established in Louisiana, Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia, and South Carolina.

It is currently reported that John Slidell, of Louisiana, will be appointed one of the new Commissioners to Europe.

UNION AND AMERICAN.

[OUR REGULAR DISPATCHES.]

An Early Battle Inevitable.

Mails in Southern Ky. Discontinued.

AN IMPORTANT ORDER.

PICKET ENCOUNTERS.

Latest from New Mexico.

MORE ARRESTS.

DESTINATION OF THE NAVAL EXPEDITION.

[Special to the New York Post.]

Anticipation of an Early Battle.

Washington, Aug. 29.—The Washington Republican of this morning expresses the opinion that a battle, across the Potomac cannot be avoided many days longer.

Mrs. Greenhow is aunt to Mrs. Senator Douglas.

Improvement in the Troops.

Mr. Russell, of the London Times, has returned from his expedition among the camps and reports that our troops are wonderfully improved within the past fortnight.

Consul to New Castle.

It is thought that Elihu Burritt will receive the appointment as consul to New Castle, England.

An Early Battle Unavoidable.

Advices received from Virginia to-day report that everything is quiet. Considerable alarm was occasioned in this city by accounts of the skirmishing yesterday, but a quiet note followed. There are strong indications, however, of an attack from the Rebels within a very short time. The enemy are in full possession of Bailey's Cross Roads and are bringing up their baggage from Springfield station, a distance of four miles.

[Special to the N. Y. Times]

A Fight on the Potomac

Last night at ten o'clock, Gen. Franklin's brigade, the 15th, 18th, 31st and 32d New York regiments, were ordered to advance without knapsacks, and were marched within 2½ miles of Bailey's Cross Roads. Early this morning the enemy opened with two rifled cannon on them, about a ¼ of a mile above the Cross Roads, drove in our pickets and followed them about half a mile. Gen. Franklin, with about 3,000 men and 5 cannon, marched to a point near the crossing, and 800 were sent into a corn field, while a detachment of pickets under Lieut. Col. Washburne, of the 31st went forward. The enemy were seen about 800 yards beyond our advance guard, and fired upon them, but without doing any injury. Three of the Rebels were seen to fall.

An Important Order.

The War Department has just issued the following:

"By the 57th article of the act of Congress entitled 'An act for establishing rules and articles for the government of the armies of the United States,' approved April 10th, 1806, holding correspondence with or giving aid to the enemy, either directly or indirectly, is made punishable by death or such other punishment as shall be ordered by the sentence of a court martial."

The public safety requires the strict enforcement of this article. It is therefore ordered, that all correspondence or communications verbally or by writing, printing or telegraphing, respecting the operations of the army or military movements by land or water, or respecting the troops, camps, arsenals, entrenchments or military affairs within the several military districts, by which intelligence shall be directly or indirectly be given to the enemy, without the authority and sanction of the General commanding, be and the same are absolutely prohibited, and from and after the date of this order, persons violating the same will be proceeded against under the 57th article of war.

Another article provides that the commissioned officers of all volunteer and military organizations, no matter whether established under the authority of a State or the United States, will be regarded as having been commissioned on the day when mustered into the service of the United States, and will take rank in their respective grades, and will be entitled to pay and be obeyed and respected in their several positions from that day.

Hereafter no minors will be mustered into the service of the United States without the consent of their parents or guardians.

It is extremely difficult to obtain reliable intelligence respecting the result of the picket encounter on the other side of the river, but there seems to be truth in the report that several of our troops were killed and others wounded along our lines yesterday and last night.

Important Order from the Post Office Department.

The Post Office Department having authentic information that the mails have been repeatedly violated and cannot be safely carried in that part of Kentucky named herein, it is ordered that the Post office at Hickman, Columbus and Paducah, Ky., and all other Post offices and post routes in Kentucky, west of the Tennessee river, be discontinued, excepting as follows: Route No. 9652 from Russellville via Cadiz and Mayfield is continued as far as Melburn, and all Post offices on that route, except Aurora, are continued; also route 9694 from Eddyville to Olive, and the Post offices thereon are continued.

Discharged.

All volunteers in service who have been taken prisoners by the Rebels and released on parole, will be discharged from service.

Latest from New Mexico.

Independence, Mo., Aug. 29.—The Santa Fe mail and Cannon City Express has arrived here, bringing dates from Santa Fe to the 17th inst., and Cannon City to the 23th.

The Express brought three passengers and $20,000 worth of gold dust.

The troops, 550 in number, who surrendered to 300 Texan Rangers 18 miles from Fort Fillmore, have been released on parole, the Texans retaining their arms, and the horses belonging to three companies of mounted rifles.

Gen. Wm. Pelham, formerly Surveyor General of New Mexico, and Col. Clements were arrested in Santa Fe and confined in the guard house by order of Col. Canby, Commander of the Department of New Mexico. They were suspicioned of giving improper information to the Texas troops at St. Bliss below El Paso. Col. Clemens took the oath of allegiance and was discharged. Gen. Pelham refused to take the oath and is still confined in the guard house.

Hon. M. A. Olero, of Albequerque has been appointed Colonel to a regiment of Mexican volunteers that is to be raised in the Territory.

Col. Canby has, by proclamation, suspended the writ of *habeas corpus* in New Mexico.

Fort Stanton has been abandoned by the United States forces, also fired by order of Col. Canby.

New Mexico has been visited lately by heavy showers of rain, which has done considerable damage to property.

Another Arrest.

New York, Aug. 29.—Ellis B. Schabel was this morning committed to Fort Lafayette, as a Government prisoner, by the U. S. Marshal of Connecticut. He was taken in Litchfield county, and was organizing and preaching secession, peace, and other treasonable doctrines.

David Wilmot Ill.

David Wilmot is ill at Tonawanda, Pa., and it is feared he cannot recover. He has a cancer in the stomach, and has been declining for several months.

Rumored Destination of the Naval Expedition.

The Commercial Advertiser says the Captain of a marine vessel, taken by a privateer in May, and who was allowed the largest liberty by the Rebels, is aboard the Minnesota. He obtained valuable information in regard to the fortifications at Hatteras Inlet, and doubtless ere this has guided the naval expedition there, where it will operate in the reduction of the batteries.

From the Seat of War.

Hyattstown, Aug. 28.—An agent from Harper's Ferry reports the Unionists leaving in great numbers. There was no Secession force in that neighborhood, except 150 cavalry. News from Martinsburg says the Rebels are taking up the railroad track, taking down locomotives and carrying off machinery of the company's work shops. It is said they will take up sufficient track to connect Winchester and Strasburg.

There are vague rumors that the Rebels intended making a demonstration at Edwards' Ferry or Nolan's Ferry.

More Regiments from Massachusetts.

Boston, Aug 29.—The report that the Secretary of War had called for five additional regiments from Massachusetts roused the patriotism of our citizens.—Senator Wilson's regiment started with 300 recruits.

Government Loan.

The first installment of the Government loan of $10,000,000 was formally accepted at a meeting of the Associated Boston Company to-day.

Arrests in Baltimore.

Baltimore, Aug. 29.—Daniel Decker, editor of the Hagerstown Mail, a secession paper, was arrested by the Government.

Gen. McCaig, Sr, from Allegheny county, was arrested in Washington county, and with the first named will probably be sent to Fort McHenry.

Commercial.

OFFICE LOUISVILLE COURIER, Thursday Aug. 29.

This has been another dull day in commercial circles. The business has been confined to small trade to supply the home demand, and there is no change to note in quotations. The receipts of wheat continue moderate, and about equal to the demand. There is but little if anything doing in oats. Groceries were very firm, but quotations are the same as yesterday. Money matters are the same as before reported.

Daily Review Louisville Market.

Flour and Grain—Sales of 300 bbls flour at $3 50@$4 60; 2,500 bushels wheat at 60@75c. No sales of corn or oats reported to-day.

Whisky—Sales 260 bbls at 14c.

Batting—Sales of 50 bales batting at 14c. It is now held at 14c.

Sheetings—Sales of 15 bales at 11¼@12c.

Cheese—Sales of 50 boxes at 6c.

Potatoes—Sales of 100 bbls at 75c.

Bran—Sales of 10 tons at $7.

Groceries—Sales of 37 hhds. of sugar at 8¾@9¼; 17 bbls molasses at 34c; 225 sacks of coffee at 16@16½c.

Tobacco—Sales Thursday of 130 hhds at the following prices, viz: 1 at $2 15; 8 at $4@4 95; 46 $5@5 90; 37 at $6@6 75; 26 at $7@7 95; 7 at $8@8 95; 3 at $9@9 75; 3 at $10@10 25, and 2 at $11@11 25.

TELEGRAPH MARKETS.

Cincinnati, August 29—P. M.

Flour dull and unchanged; no superfine in market, and prices of such nominal. Good could be sold at $3 60@3 65, extra sold at 3 70@3 90, and fancy and family at $4@4 25. Wheat dull and 2¢ lower; receipts large; red 65@73¢, white 75@80. Corn 27. Oats 23@24. Whisky firm at 13⅜@13½. Nothing done in provisions and market dull. Bacon offered upon easier terms. Groceries unchanged—fair jobbing demand

New York, August 29—P. M.

Cotton—demand scarcely so active, but market notwithstanding, continues firm; sales of 150 bales at 19¢ for middling uplands.

Flour—the market heavy and unsettled, and 5@10¢ lower, with a moderate business doing for export and home consumption at the decline; the advance in freight checks export demand; sales of 15,800 bbls at $1 20@4 30 for super State, $4 35@4 60 extra State, and $4 70 for choice; $4 30@4 30 for super western, and $4 35@4 60 for common to medium extra western.

Whisky—market continues little firmer; sales of 560 bbls at 17@17½¢.

Grain—Wheat is active, unsettled, and 1@2¢ lower; sales 19,500 bushels winter red western at $1 10@1 19, 12,400 bushels white Kentucky at $1 28@1 24 and 6,000 bushels white Canada at $1 32. Corn fully 1¢ lower with a good export and fair home trade demand; sales of 106,000 bushels at 44@47 for common to fair mixed western.

Provisions—Pork market reported dull and heavy; sales of 300 bbls at $15 00 for mess and $10 00 for prime. Lard steady and demand is good; sales 500 bbls at 8¾@9¼.

Sugar—raw is very firm with a fair demand—sales 1,162 hhds at 5¾@7¢. Molasses continues quiet and unchanged; sales 25 hhds Porto Rico at 32, and 10 hhds Barbadoes 28.

New York Stock Market.

New York, August 29—P. M.

Second Board—Stocks were quiet but well sustained:

Chicago & R. Isl.	41½	—Galen & Chicago	65¼—
Erie	24½	—Pacific Mail Co.	75¼—
Virginia Sixes	54¾	—Missouri Sixes	41¼—
Louisiana	53¾	—U. S. 6s '81, coup.	89½—
U. S. 6s '82; reg.	88	—U. S. 5s '74; coup	78¾—
N. York Central	71¾—		

Money Market.

Cincinnati, August 29—P. M.

Exchange steady at ¼ premium.

New York Cattle Market.

New York, August 28—P. M.

Beef—An active demand, under which prices advanced fully ¼ per cent ₩ lb; general selling prices are 7½, 7¾@8.

Veal Calves—Continue in fair request, and prices rule firm.

Sheep and Lambs—Aare in plentiful supply, and market was dull at $2 25@4 50 ₩ head.

Swine—sold at a range of 3¾@4¼ for corn fed and still.

Foreign Commercial.

Per steamer Asia.

Liverpool, August 18.

Sales of cotton yesterday, Saturday, 8,000 bales of which 400 were to speculators and exporters.

Breadstuffs—Very dull.

Provisions—Quiet.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

London, August 18.

Consols closed yesterday at 90¼@90⅜ for money and account.

American Securities—The latest sales were—Erie shares 24½@24¾; Illinois Central shares 39 dis.

Liverpool, August 18.

Cotton declined ¼d; sales 18,000 bales, closing quiet.

Breadstuffs—Still declining.

Provisions—Dull.

Consols 90⅜@90½. Bank rate has been reduced to 4½.

The general news is wholly unimportant.

DIED.

On the 27th inst., Emily, infant daughter of Dr. Thomas and Emily M. Bohannan, aged 1 month and 8 days.

☞ Richmond (Va.) papers please copy.

Auction Sales.

BY S. G. HENRY & CO.

Auction-Rooms opposite Louisville Hotel,

Special and Positive Cash Sales.

MEN'S HEAVY KIP AND GRAIN BOOTS; MEN'S AND BOYS' UNLINED AND LINED BROGANS.

TO-MORROW MORNING (FRIDAY), AUG. 30TH, AT 11 O'CLOCK, AT THE AUCTION-ROOMS, we will sell an invoice of the above desirable Stock for Fall Sales, received since our last Shoe Sale.

AT 10 O'CLOCK,

Mackerel in bbls and kits; German Soap; Virginia Tobacco; New York Syrup, with an invoice of Brandies, Brandies, Bourbon and Rye Whiskies.—Also an invoice of Hardware and Cutlery.

au29 d3 S. G. HENRY & CO., Auctioneers.

BY C. C. SPENCER.

LARGE SALE OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, AND TWO-YEAR OLD JELLY AT AUCTION!

ON FRIDAY MORNING, Aug. 30, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, at Auction-rooms, No. 529 Main street, a large and well assorted stock of new and second-hand Furniture, embracing every article necessary to house keeping, including the entire household effects of a private residence, the property of a gentleman removing from the city.

Also at precisely 10 o'clock, in front of Auction-rooms, one fine 2 year old filly. Sale positive.

Terms at sale. C. C. SPENCER,
au29 d2 Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE!

CHANGE OF BUSINESS!

S. ROTHCHILD,

On Market street, between Second and Third, No. 217, South side.

WOULD announce to the citizens of Louisville and vicinity, that he has opened a large AUCTION AND COMMISSION BUSINESS, where he will have always on hand a large lot of DOMESTIC GOODS, BOOTS AND SHOES, and READY-MADE CLOTHING, at auction prices.

Auction Sales every day from 9 until 12 o'clock, and in the evening from 7 until 10 o'clock.

Out-door Sales promptly attended to.

Cash advanced on consignments.

N. B.—All persons indebted to me will please come forward and settle, or the accounts will be put in the hands of an officer for collection.

m26 d1f S. ROTHCHILD.

Steamboats.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR HENDERSON.

The splendid new U. S. Mail steamer Star GREY EAGLE, Capt. Donnally, will leave as above on Saturday, 31st inst., at 5 o'clock P. M. positively from Portland wharf.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations apply on board or to

T. M. ERWIN, Agent,
a30 No. 27 Wall street.

REGULAR LOUISVILLE, EVANSVILLE, AND HENDERSON MAIL BOAT.

Leaves every Monday and Friday Evenings.

The freight and passenger steamer COMMERCIAL, Capt. Archer, Wil A. Duvall, clerk, departs for the above and way ports on Friday, 30th inst., at 5 o'clock P. M. punctually.

The Commercial is new, has large, airy rooms, wide guards, and from her exceedingly light draft will go through on time without detention.

For passage apply on board or to

T. M. ERWIN, Agent,
a29 No. 27 Wall street.

REGULAR PACKET—FOR MADISON, CARROLLTON AND KENTUCKY RIVER.

The freight and passenger steamer TRIO, Capt. Jno. A. Dickinson, Will leave Louisville every Monday and Wednesday, at 1 o'clock P. M. for Madison and Carrollton, and every Friday, at 1 o'clock P. M. for Madison, Carrollton, Cedar Lock, Kentucky River, and intermediate landings.

Prompt and strict attention paid to the interests of the trade. au12 d1f

REGULAR SATURDAY PACKET FROM MEMPHIS TO NEW ORLEANS.

The freight and passenger steamer LOUISVILLE, Joe Combs, master, Will leave as above at 1 o'clock P. M. jy5 d1f

U. S. MAIL LINE FOR THE EAST.

THE splendid passenger steamers JACOB STRADER and TELEGRAPH No. 3 will leave for CINCINNATI EVERY MORNING

At 12 o'clock, which insures the making of the 6 o'clock morning connections by Railroad from Cincinnati to the North and East.

For freight or passage apply on board or to

JOE CAMPION, Agent.

☞ Office Mail Line Wharf-boat, foot Third street. la4 d1f

NOTICE.

THE unrivaled steamers CHARLEY MILLER and PINK VARBLE No. 2, in thorough running order, are now ready for the season to do all kinds of towing to any point above or below the Falls, at the most reasonable rates. Being in charge of experienced boatmen, they will be able to impart satisfaction to all who may wish to engage their services.

All orders left at the clothing store of Ben. Durrett, corner of Fourth and Water streets, will meet with prompt attention.

PINK VARBLE, Captain.

P. S. All towing done at the risk of owners. s30 d1f

FIRST OF THIS SEASON!

ST. CHARLES RESTAURANT,

FIFTH STREET, BET. MAIN AND MARKET.

Shell Oysters. Shell Oysters.

SHELL OYSTERS (the first of the season)!

VENISON! GROUSE!

AND ALL OTHER DELICACIES OF THE SEASON, received daily by express.

au10 d1f C. C. RUFER, Proprietor.

COAL. COAL.

THE undersigned keep constantly on hand a choice lot of PITTSBURGH COAL, together with all other kinds kept in this market, to which they would invite the attention of buyers. Having had long experience in the business, we feel confident we can give entire satisfaction in every particular. We ask a continuance of the patronage heretofore so liberally bestowed, as well as an increase of new customers. Our office is on Market, between Sixth and Seventh streets, and on Water and First streets. BOWSER & FULTS.
d8 d1f

Oil Lamps Oil
Oil Lamps Oil
Oil Lamps Oil

COAL OIL, LUNAR OIL, LARD OIL, and FLUID LAMPS, of every style, and embracing all the latest improvements, together with all the Burning Oils and Burning Fluids, of the best quality, for sale wholesale and retail very low. We are exclusive agents for this city for the sale of the Breckinridge Coal Oil (the best made), and for the Lunar Oil and Lamps; also for the sale of rights for the Lunar Light. Who would burn candles when a light equal to five or six candles can be had at half the cost of one candle? Lunar and Coal Oil Lamps are just as safe as candles. HARDY & BEATTY,
au7 da[illegible] 75 Fourth st., near National [illegible]

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

NO FREIGHTS will be received at the Depot of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad after 5 o'clock P. M.

jy30 d1f W. F. HARRIS, Agent.

CLARK'S RESTAURANT

Fourth Street, between Main and Market.

GREEN SEA TURTLE,
OYSTERS,
SPRING CHICKENS,
LUXURIES OF THE SEASON,
FROG LEGS,
CUCUMBERS, GREEN PEAS,
CAULIFLOWER,
MUSHROOMS, &c., &c.

TABLE D'HOTE FROM 12 1-2 TO 4 O'CLOCK EVERY DAY AT 50 CTS. PER PERSON.

my14 d1f W. A. CLARK, Proprietor.

$5 REWARD.

STRAYED, a large Brindle COW; no mark, except a small streak of white down the back, and a small piece out of the left ear. Return to the corner of Gray and Second.

my26 d1f JOHN H. KITZERO